THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. XLIX., No. 24 New York, December 12, 1914 Whole Number 1286

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

SHOULD WE PREPARE FOR ATTACK?

THE SPREAD of serious thought and talk about Army and Navy needs beyond the circle of war-material purveyors, Congressmen, and Army and Navy officials is evidenced by the recent meeting of more than a hundred of New York's representative citizens to form a "National Security League," and by the efforts of other individuals and groups to arouse the nation to a keener sense of what they believe is a national peril. At the same time, President Wilson, so Congressman Gardner is persuaded, "means to lay the cold hand of death on the movement," and not a few important newspapers think that is just what he ought to do. People are recalling ex-President Roosevelt's Princeton statement that he had "seen the plans of two of the countries now engaged in the European War to invade the United States." But those who would thence deduce the existence of a real danger and proclaim aloud our helplessness are dubbed "jingoes" or "alarmists" by the optimists who can easily reduce the invasion menace to a patent absurdity, and by the so-called "sentimentalists" who agree with Dr. David Starr Jordan that "in time of peace prepare for war" is a maxim "forged in hell." Needless to add, the war in Europe points the moral for both sides.

General Wotherspoon's military recommendations were noted in these columns last week. The annual report of Rear-Admiral Blue as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is no less interesting. He pictures the Navy as undermanned, short of experienced officers in the higher grades, and affected by so slow a promotion of officers that the higher positions are filled with aging men waiting to retire, while the young and active men are kept in unimportant posts. The shortage of personnel and the lack of experienced officers in the places of highest responsibility seem significant to *The Army and Navy Journal*. It is shown, this Service journal notes, that "of the 1,881 line officers, 793 are above the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and 1,088 of or below that rank. This condition is abnormal and should be remedied." And the matter of promotions is becoming a more serious question every year, adds *The Army and Navy Journal*, referring to Admiral Blue's statements to the effect that

"The junior ensigns of the class of 1915 can not expect to be promoted to lieutenant-commanders, under such conditions, under forty years, or at a time when they will have reached the statutory retirement age of sixty-two.

"In other words, all the officers in the Service fit for duty would be junior lieutenants and ensigns. The lieutenants, lieutenant-commanders, commanders, captains, and rear-admirals would be officers who have only recently stept up from having been worn-out junior lieutenants, and would only be waiting to reach the retiring age. It is needless to comment on such a situation. If the matter were not so serious it would be ludicrous."

Congressman Gardner's charge that the Navy is short of torpedoes is disputed by the Secretary of the Navy. But the New York *Sun* finds it even more disquieting to read in Admiral Blue's report that "lack of officers has prevented the training of a satisfactory number of torpedo experts." The conclusion *The Sun* draws from the report is "that the inadequacy of the Navy extends to personnel, training, and complement as well as to ships."

We need an investigation of our naval defenses, agrees the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.). We want the truth about our Navy and our port defenses, and about our mobile army. For, it continues,

"The task of our Navy is to defend thousands of miles of coast in two oceans with many undefended harbors, to defend the canal and that vital outpost of the Pacific shore, Hawaii. One sharp defeat, one slip of strategy, and an aggressive enemy might land an expeditionary force on our shores to punish us well for our indifference.

"There is but one counter-defense against such an event, an efficient mobile force trained, equipped, and ready to act swiftly.

"What approximation to such land defense have we?"

Americans, concludes *The Tribune*, "need not be 'militarists' or alarmists or jingoes to face these questions, to demand they be answered honestly and fully, and to support a consistent, persistent, and adequate policy of national defense which shall not be prevented or thwarted by the organized vagaries of Utopians, impossibilists, or extremists of any variety." This attitude, it should be noted, is also taken by a host of dailies, among which are found the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.), Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), New York *Herald* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Mail* (Rep.), *American* (Ind.), and *Telegraph* (Dem.), Newark *Star* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), *Star* (Ind.), and *Times* (Prog.), Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), and Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Prog.).

The appeal for an investigation into the state of our defenses, thus voiced by the press and by men like Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner, is reenforced by assertions of our defense-

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label, subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

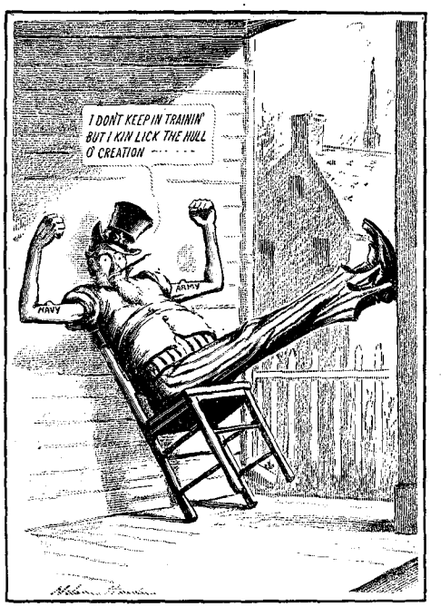
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALLACE WOTHERSPOON,
Retiring Chief of Staff of the Army, who calls attention to Army deficiencies.



"HE'S A DEVIL IN HIS OWN HOME TOWN!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

REAR-ADMIRAL VICTOR BLUE,
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who reports the Navy's needs.

FACING OUR DEFENSE PROBLEM.

lessness against invasion. "The guns in your defense," Mr. Gardner recently told a New York audience, "have one and a half miles less range than the dreadnoughts laid down by Great Britain and Germany. They could stand off, one and a half miles outside the effective range of your New York forts' guns and play mashie shots into your city's coast defenses. And you haven't a shoe-string inside those defenses to keep out an invader from the land side." Supposing a successful enemy of England should decide to attack Canada from the American side, said Mr. George Haven Putnam to another New York audience, we might refuse the invaders permission to march up the Hudson Valley. But we could not, under present conditions, stop them. Then if the invader forced his way upon our soil, we might see the towns along the Hudson laid in ruins; and even if not, "it would be a breach of neutrality on our part if we did not succeed in preventing such an expedition." The New York *Sun* prints published plans for German and Japanese descents upon our coasts, which it believes substantiate Colonel Roosevelt's statement, above mentioned. According to a brochure entitled "Operationen Ueber See," by a Captain von Edelsheim, of the General Staff, the German plan would be to make a quick descent upon the Atlantic coast, landing at some unexpected point, and placing at the mercy of the German guns several of the wealthy and important coastal cities. The complete conquest of the country would not be attempted, he wrote,

"but there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast and the holding of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace."

Similarly, Gen. Homer Lea told in his "Valor of Ignorance" of plans matured at the end of the Russo-Japanese War, whereby Japanese forces, aided by Japanese in Hawaii and the coast States, were to land at a convenient point on the Pacific coast, seize the railroads and attack the important cities from the rear. Both plans counted on the United States regular Army as an almost negligible obstacle, altho it should be noted that both were prepared before the completion of the Panama Canal enabled us quickly to concentrate our whole fleet in either ocean.

Still "another tom-tom beater," as the New York *Commercial* calls those warning against invasion, expects to see millions of men poured into Canada by the Allies "on that day soon to arrive, perhaps, when we go to war with England, France, Russia, or Japan." *The Commercial* answers confidently that

"The topography of Canada and her lines of internal communication are such that we could cut her into sections at Quebec, Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Winnipeg, at all of which points her railroads and canals are within a few hours' or even a few minutes' march of our boundaries. Millions of men landed by the Allies in Canada would find themselves in a trap."

Other papers are as little disturbed by the prospect of an overseas invasion. Their views are well exprest by an editorial recently appearing in the Springfield *Republican*. The transportation of England's Canadian contingent is used as the basis of the argument. Says *The Republican:*

"Thirty-five transports had to be provided for men, horses, artillery, and equipment, while a large fleet of war-ships was necessary to provide a safe passage over the sea. The expedition was highly favored by the fact that no enemy fleet was to be encountered before it could be landed on the other side. Now, with all the effort made, how many soldiers were thus transported under these exceptionally favorable conditions? Only 32,000 men.

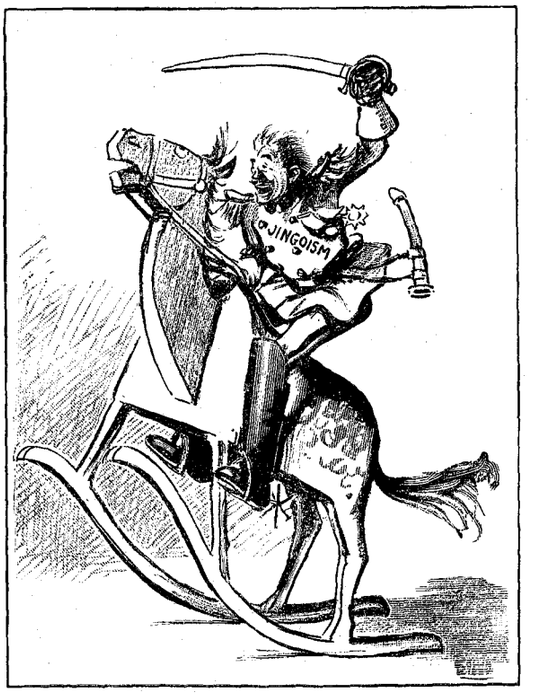
"One does not need to be a military man to see that many times 32,000 soldiers would have to be quickly landed on our coast to make an invasion in the least worth while to an oversea Power. . . . A large hostile army approaching our shores in a large fleet of transports could not possibly be missed on the high seas by our fast scout cruisers, and it would be exposed to deadly attack by swarms of our submarines before it could even sight land. . . . So it seems a sound conclusion that the invasion of the United States on either ocean by a hostile army strong enough to be an appreciable factor in campaigning, difficult as it has been under any conditions, must hereafter become a task more formidable than military science has ever contemplated.

"The military lessons of the present war, so far as they have been developed, do not emphasize the insecurity of the United States. It has been pertinently said that every European Power now at war will be so exhausted when peace arrives that it will not desire more fighting on a costly scale for years to come. And

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an invasion of the United States would be one of the most costly of military operations."

As unafraid of invasion as the Springfield *Republican* and as unshakenly devoted to the ideal of peace as Andrew Carnegie, President Jordan, or Secretary Bryan, are a group of newspapers that embrace *The Wall Street Journal*, New York *Evening Post*, *World*, and *Journal of Commerce*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, St. Louis *Republic*, and Salt Lake *Tribune*. Some of the demands of men like General Wotherspoon, Admiral Blue, and Congressman Gardner are perfectly logical, *The Republic* agrees. But it thinks our people are still "willing to take a chance on war for the sake of maintaining their position as a people whose ways are the ways of peace. In the present situation they see how the theory that war is prevented by preparing for it has broken down." Also, we hope "soon to lead the nations of the world in a movement for peace founded upon justice," and the strength of our position would "be impaired by any movement in this country looking to a great increase in our military strength." It is this thought that is generally believed to be behind President Wilson's discouraging attitude toward the national-defense inquiry. The New York *Evening Post* asserts that all the facts are available without any Congressional investigation. And to ask Army and Navy officers to tell what they think should be done "is like asking protected manufacturers battening on the Treasury to write their own tariff-schedules." We shall be in for "an inquiry at which our generals will dispute whether we shall have 205,000 or 500,000 regulars, and our admirals whether we shall have fifty battle-ships or two hundred and fifty submarines." *The Evening Post* takes its stand with the President—



"TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"For he sees how ineffective—how hypocritical—would be our appeal for peace, our offer of good services, our pointing the way to disarmament, if we were to make that appeal fresh from new concessions to the armament ring, fresh from voting more hundreds of millions out of the pockets of the people and into those of ship-contractors and manufacturers of supplies.

"To approach the European combatants thus with new weapons in our own hands would be to fling away our moral position. . . . The menacing growth of our Navy has been cited both in the Reichstag and in Parliament as one excuse for piling more burdens upon British and German taxpayers, by building more and more battle-ships. To our mind this is not only not the time to inquire about our preparedness for war, it is the time to refuse to vote a single additional ship, and to lead the world toward disarmament by beginning to disarm ourselves. The high example to be set by such an action would make a thrilling appeal to the victims of the war—certainly to enlightened consciences in every quarter of the globe. . . . . .

"We are convinced that the President has only to state the case for the people to rise to him as they have every time he has made a plea for justice and humanity. The American people are thinking about what all this means. Hundreds of thousands have fled to this country to escape the burdens of militarism; they have no desire to shoulder new ones here. . . . The lesson for us of the European struggle is that we should refrain from building more battle-ships and weapons of destruction. But it is the hour for all who feel thus to make themselves heard. Every American who desires his country to lead the world back to the paths of peace should determine now to support the President by word and by deed."

MR. WILSON'S HINT TO EUROPEAN BOMB-DROPPERS

HAS A NEW METHOD of dealing with international affairs of extreme delicacy been introduced by President Wilson? This question follows the rumors of the President's "tacit diplomacy" in the matter of bomb-dropping by the aircraft of the warring Powers. On November 27 the New York *World* and *Evening Post* came out with an attractively mysterious story, which stated that early in October the President had sent abroad through devious channels a whisper of his own displeasure and that of the United States as a whole. That minatory word, we are assured, was sufficient to work a complete change in Prussian aerial tactics. The President had objected, lightly, delicately, and without any specific references, and immediately the bomb-dropping ceased.

The romantic appeal in this startling bit of news is somewhat damaged by Secretary Bryan's statement the following day, as the telegraph report has it, "that no representations had been made, but that in particular instances, as in regard to Antwerp, the United States through its agents on the ground had made inquiries as to the damage suffered," and that "apparently the cases chosen for inquiry were those in which either Americans had been injured or their lives and property imperiled." On the other hand, a Washington report of the same day to the Boston *News Bureau*, mentioning Mr. Bryan's explanations, adds, "but it is learned from other sources that this Government had thrown its influence against repetitions of the raids" of the air-ships and aeroplanes. And certain facts support this latest theory. As *The World* points out in its news story of the affair:

"From the time the President first conveyed his views to the diplomats there has been no complaint of wanton aerial bombardment of residential cities, indicating the good feeling with which the wish of the American Government was received in the foreign capitals. Since then successive assurances have been coming from the Foreign Offices of Europe, until now all have accepted the protest favorably. It is now believed that all the foreign capitals and other residential cities are immune from aerial attack."

The one paper to take issue most definitely with *The World* and *Evening Post* is the New York *Sun*, which can not believe that the President made any remonstrance based on Hague conventions, since the Hague agreements on such practises are void, through not being ratified by all the Powers involved. Others avow that, tho forced perhaps to believe that the President's quiet inquiries have been the sole basis of the attributed tacit diplomacy, we can yet console ourselves with the indubitable fact that since early October bomb outrages have practically ceased. Also, as the St. Louis *Star* adds:

"However mild it may have been, any sort of intimation on the part of President Wilson, through our ambassadors and ministers, to the warring governments, that the United States and her people do not approve the dropping of bombs into undefended cities, is bound to have a good effect. It shows where we stand, both on the humanities civilization is supposed to observe and the terms of the conventions adopted at The Hague in 1907."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CROWN PRINCE ON THE WAR

THE REMARKABLE INTERVIEW granted by the German Crown Prince to an American journalist "will not in the smallest degree affect the calm judgment of the American public upon the causes of the war," predicts one editor, but it "will unquestionably modify American opinion of the Prince himself." The mental picture of Prince Frederick William hitherto most familiar on this side of the Atlantic has been that of a rather irresponsible and very uncompromising militarist, an agitator for war. Notably different is the picture set before us by Mr. Karl H. von Wiegand, staff correspondent of the United Press, who sends from the Prince's army headquarters in northern France the first interview ever given to a foreign newspaper man by the heir to the German throne. "Undoubtedly this is the most stupid, senseless, and unnecessary war of modern times," declares the Prince, who goes on to say that "it is a war not wanted by Germany, I can assure you, but it was forced on us, and the fact that we were so efficiently prepared to defend ourselves is now being used as an argument to convince the world that we desired conflict." He pictures Germany "surrounded by jealous enemies, fighting for her existence," and expresses surprize "that Americans, to whom we are bound by ties of friendship and blood, should be so totally unable to put themselves in our place." He declares his faith, however, "in the sense of justice of the American people once we can get to them the actual truths about this conflict," and predicts that "when the truth is known, their love of fair play will result in a revulsion of sentiment in our favor." When Mr. von Wiegand apologized for his "Americanized German," the Crown Prince continued the interview in English. To quote his words more at length, as reported in the United Press dispatch:

Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

"THIS IS THE MOST STUPID, SENSELESS, AND UNNECESSARY WAR OF MODERN TIMES."

One editor doubts if the views of the German Crown Prince, as exprest in a recent interview, will affect the sober judgment of the American public as to the causes of the war, but admits that they will modify the American impression of the Crown Prince.

"I am a soldier, and therefore can not discuss politics, but it seems to me that this whole business, all of this action that you see around here, is senseless, unnecessary, and uncalled for. But Germany was left no choice in the matter. From the lowest to the highest we all know that we are fighting for our existence. I know that soldiers of the other nations probably say, and a great many of them probably think, the same thing. This does not alter the fact, however, that we are actually fighting for our national life.

"Since we knew that the present war was to be forced on us, it became our highest duty to anticipate the struggle by every necessary and possible preparation for the defense of the Fatherland against the iron ring which our enemies have for years been carefully and steadily welding about us.

"The fact that we foresaw and, as far as possible, forestalled the attempt to crush us within this ring, and the fact that we were prepared to defend ourselves, are now being used as an argument in an attempt to convince the world that we not only wanted this conflict, but that we are responsible for it.

"No power on earth will ever be able to convince our people that this war was not engineered solely and wholly with a view to crushing the German people, their Government, their institutions, and all that they hold dear. As a result you will find the German people are one grand unit imbued with a magnificent spirit of self-sacrifice. . . . . .

"There is no war party in Germany now, and there never has been. I can not help believing that it will very soon dawn upon the world that so far as Germany is concerned this conflict is not a war waged by some mythical party, but is a fight backed by the unity and solidarity of the German Empire. This unity is the best answer to the charge with which England is endeavoring to terrify the world—that the war is being pushed by an ambitious military clique."

Describing his personal impressions of the Crown Prince, Mr. von Wiegand notes that, "despite the intensity of his convictions, he displayed none of the intense hatred and bitterness toward the English which I have observed so constantly among Germans of all walks of life since the outbreak of the war." Mr. von Wiegand also failed to detect in the Crown Prince any evidences of the fire-eater, the uncompromising warrior. Further:

"From my conversation with him I gathered that the Crown Prince is strongly opposed to bureaucracy and everything standing between the people and their ruler. It developed from my conversations with members of his staff that it is almost impossible to get him to sign the death-sentence of a convicted spy or *franc-tireur*."

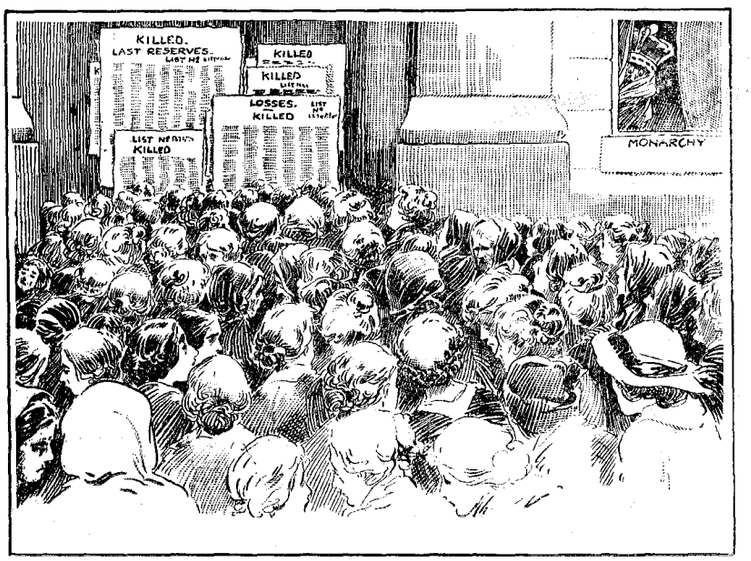
As the war has now been in progress for more than four months, and all the parties to it have placed their cases more or less completely and officially before the world, our editorial commentators show little inclination to be drawn by the Crown Prince into a discussion of the primary causes of the war. "It is not very important whose militarism started the war," says the Washington *Times*, "but it is important that, when the war is over, all militarism shall be ended." When all is said, remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, the American public is under no compulsion to choose between the British and the German point of view, because there is also an American point of view. "From the outset, for Americans the case of Belgium has remained the real and the determining factor," says this paper, in which we read further:

"The thing that both our German and our British friends consistently overlook is that there is an American point of view. They would have us pro-German or pro-British, and we are neither. They would have us accept unhesitatingly their whole case, enlist our sympathies and our approval for the complete cause of one side or the other, and that we can not do. . . . . .

"Above and beyond all else German and British sympathizers in this country would do well to recognize that there is an American point of view, that it is based not upon White Books or Yellow Books, is influenced little by press-agent professors or traveling authors, reaches its conclusions by weighing the evidence in the light of American history and tradition, is not to be stampeded by the attractive frankness of a gallant Prince or by the impressive virtue of a British White Book."

While the German public now apparently agrees with the Crown Prince in holding England responsible for the war, notes the New York *World*, yet at the start of the conflict "German opinion was unanimous in ascribing the war to Russia's policy of Panslavism." As late as September 2, *The World* reminds us, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, stated in the course of an article in *The National Sunday Magazine* that—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE FUTURE MAJORITY IN EUROPE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THEIR PLACE IN THE SUN.
—Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

WHY?

"Germany and Great Britain, together with other nations, tried everything in their power to preserve peace, but their steps were made futile by Russia's mobilization at the German border, quickly following that at the Austrian frontier."

AFTER FOUR MONTHS OF WAR

WHILE the fourth month of the European War ended without a decisive success to the credit of either side, many of our editorial observers agree with Mr. Frank H. Simonds, whose illuminating war editorials have been a conspicuous feature of the New York *Evening Sun*, that "the first great German design has failed utterly, irretrievably." This design, as he sees it, was to crush France before Russia would have time to develop her full fighting efficiency. But "the time is past when the issue can be decided by the tiger's leap," declares the New York *Press*, which predicts that the decision will now come "by stupendous attrition rather than by brilliant strokes at arms." Summing up the story of four months' fighting, *The Press* says: "After the first month of whirlwind advance upon Paris by the Germans, the second of retreat, and the third of settling into deadlock, the fourth has continued that deadlock." "Whatever is to happen now," says Mr. Simonds, "it is plain that France is not to be destroyed," and the possibility of a Europe dominated by the Kaiser has faded from the world's imagination. "In a military sense, it is too early to talk of a conquered Germany," he admits, "but it is no longer premature to assert that the vision of a conquering Germany has been laid to rest." Germany still holds, as the fruit of her first victorious offensive, the New York *Tribune* reminds us, nearly all of Belgium and a considerable slice of territory in northeastern France. Nevertheless, thinks *The Tribune*, "for the Allies the crisis is past," and "in the stages of the war still to come they will have ample opportunity to call into play that superiority in resources on which in the long run victory must depend." Turning back to Mr. Simonds's analysis of the situation in *The Evening Sun*, we read:

"Consider the whole problem of German strategy—to hold Russia back with a fraction of its armies while it crusht France by weight of numbers—and it becomes clear that failure in the East and West foreshadows the time when mere numbers will put Germany completely on the defensive.

"Four months of effort have not availed to end the war in the West. If Germany has not reached her maximum strength in the field, she has passed the point where she can hope to retain numerical superiority on either front. Such superiority as she has had in Flanders and France, too, since the Battle of the Marne has enabled her to do nothing but hold her lines and wear out her strength in terrific assaults upon the entrenched Allies. . . . . .

"To predict a speedy termination of the war is idle. To set a limit to the time Germany can hold Belgium is futile. It remains wholly possible that political changes may save William II. as the change in Russian Czars rescued Frederick the Great at the gravest hour in his long and perilous career. But on the mere military side, it is hard to perceive now any chance for ultimate German triumph.

"Every shred of evidence that comes to this country directly from Germany demonstrates the depth, intensity, unity of German determination. To conquer such a nation may mean years, as it must mean tremendous sacrifice of life and wastage of capital, but at the close of the fourth month of the war there is almost overwhelming evidence to warrant the assertion that German success seems no longer possible, given the existing political conditions."

SOUTH-AMERICAN AID TO GERMANY

IF IT IS FLATTERING to be asked by Great Britain and France to use our good offices to induce Colombia and Ecuador to stop violating the laws of neutrality, and if the request seems to recognize the primacy of the United States on this continent, remarks one editor, it is also a reminder of "the difficulties and responsibilities of that position." Our State Department is told by London and Bordeaux that Colombia has given aid to the German war-ships in neighboring waters by means of its high-power wireless station, while Ecuador has permitted the use of its Galapagos Islands as a naval base and coaling-station for the German squadron. Colombia and Ecuador deny these charges, but the British Government seems unconvinced by the denial. In laying the facts before the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of the British Colonial Department said that Colombia's wireless station was manned by a staff of Germans; that the censorship exercised over it by the Colombian Government was merely nominal; and that German steamers in ports of Colombia were continuing to use their wireless equipment, altho ostensibly dismantled. Appeals to the Colombian Government proving without avail, the Under-Secretary continued, it was decided to appeal, in cooperation with the French Government, to the good offices of the United States to procure a more strict enforcement of Colombian neutrality. The situation, he went on to say, was virtually

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

duplicated in the case of Ecuador, which "had failed to comply with the request of Great Britain and France to exercise proper control of wireless apparatus," and had permitted the use of its islands as German naval bases. In the London dispatch summarizing the Under-Secretary's statement we read further:

"The British Government, being of the opinion that further diplomatic protests to Ecuador would be useless, and not being prepared to disregard Ecuador's obligations in respect to neutrality, judged it expedient to communicate with the Government of the United States. The latter had consented to communicate with Colombia and Ecuador."

It was also stated that, in case Colombia and Ecuador maintained their present attitude, "the allied governments might be compelled, in self-defense, to take such measures as they deemed necessary for the protection of their interests." A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* explains that the United States Government "was not asked to compel Colombia and Ecuador to observe a more strict neutrality, but to use its good offices in inviting their attention to the facts." In response to this request, Secretary Bryan explains, "we simply asked our representatives to ascertain the facts, and there has been no thought of interfering in the remotest way with the Governments of the Latin-American countries."

Our press seem practically unanimous in the view that while the Monroe Doctrine can not be stretched so as to make us responsible for breaches of neutrality on the part of our southern neighbors, neither can we be expected to protect them from the consequences of their acts, so long as the punishment inflicted upon them does not involve the permanent acquisition of American territory by a foreign Power. "If Ecuador and Colombia are violating the rules of neutrality, they should be made to desist—but not by us," declares the New York *American;* and in the Washington *Post* we read:

"Naturally, any breach of neutrality by Colombia which would lead to a dispute between this Government and any European Government would not tend to increase the good feeling between this country and Colombia. The republics of Colombia and Ecuador ought to appreciate the advantage of neutrality and avoidance of differences with any of the European nations now at war. If they do not, but, on the contrary, seek to gain temporary benefits by rendering secret aid to one side or the other, they need not look to the United States to shield them from the consequences."

"It is not our affair," says the New York *Times*, but—

"We may, to be sure, inform the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador that such representations have been made to us; we may say that our interest in their welfare prompts the expression of the hope that no further cause of complaint will be given. That is as far as we can go. It is intimated that Great Britain and France will take whatever measures may be necessary for their own protection, and in doing so they would be fully warranted by the law of nations. For these two South American States to give aid to Germany is to commit an act of hostility against the Allies. They might land an armed force and destroy the Colombia wireless station. They might in a summary way assure themselves against further violations of neutrality by Ecuador. It is intimated that they would communicate to us their intention to take such steps, but there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine or in our national policy that would call upon us to make any protests. Colombia and Ecuador will have to suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts, if they have been guilty of any. If it can be shown that Great Britain has suffered loss through the unneutral use of their territory they will have to make redress.

"The Government of Chile has promptly and, very wisely, and quite of its own accord, determined to put a stop to Germany's high-handed use of her territory in war operations. It is officially charged at Santiago that German war-ships have made free use of the Juan Fernandez Islands as a naval base, seizing coal and provisions there and sinking a French merchant ship within half a mile of the Chilean coast. Accordingly, Chile has dispatched war-ships to these islands to enforce her neutral obligations. She would appear to be in a position to demand redress from Germany for the unlawful invasion and misuse of her territory."

PEACE PROSPECTS IN COLORADO

OUR OWN WAR in Colorado is receiving renewed attention since the election, the Springfield *Republican* observes. What with the change of State Administrations in Colorado next month, the possibility of an early withdrawal of Federal troops, the appointment by President Wilson of a Commission to deal with future controversy, and the hearings being conducted by the Federal Industrial Commission, some editors hope that out of it all Colorado may find an escape from the labor war which has disturbed the State for nearly a year and caused a loss of seventy lives. Yet even the most hopeful do not venture prediction. They remember the labor leaders who insisted that the only solution is Government operation of the Colorado mines, and the declaration of one of the newly elected State officials that they are "bitterly opposed to the treasonable tactics of the United Mine Workers." The State of Colorado, says the Pueblo *Chieftain*, "may expect no permanent solution of her troubles until they are settled right." But what is right, the New York *Globe* wonders, since "it has been plain for some time that one side or the other has been lying concerning a fundamental matter"—

"The operators say they are defending the principle of free labor; that they are merely refusing to discharge, at the demand of the union, those of their employees who are not unionists and who do not desire to become unionists; they assert that the leaders of the unions have lawlessly tried to compel the closing of the mines to those who are not unionists.

"The reply of the unionist miners to these assertions is a flat contradiction. They say all they are seeking is a right to be unionists and not to be discriminated against on this account —something guaranteed to them by the laws of Colorado. They thus accuse the operators not only of lawlessness but of deliberate falsification."

So one of the first duties of the President's Commission, *The Globe* thinks, is to "ascertain and authoritatively declare which side is misrepresenting." The personnel of this committee is pleasing to the newspapers in the East, where the men are best known. All three have had experience in labor troubles; they are: Seth Low, Charles W. Mills, a Pennsylvania coal operator, and Patrick Gilday, a Pennsylvania Mine Workers' official. In his announcement of the appointment of this Commission, President Wilson admits the failure of his attempt at mediation, and shows that he holds the Colorado operators responsible. He says in part:

"The mediation of the Government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act upon the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the Department of Labor authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send Federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace; but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative."

The President has decided, nevertheless, to appoint the Commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement. Its members, he says "will place themselves at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines in Colorado in case controversy between them in the future should develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

The conviction, in the light of the President's statement, that the operators prevented the success of mediation, leads Eastern papers like the Baltimore *Sun*, New York *World, Globe, Tribune*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, Newark *News*, and Boston *Journal* to consider them chiefly responsible for the continuance of the trouble in Colorado. On the other hand, President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, knows "of no controversy between Colorado coal companies and their employees that rendered mediation the obvious way of settlement." All serious troubles in the Colorado coal-fields, he says,

"have been caused by labor organizations trying to force their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TO WHOM DOES HE BELONG—TO WHOM?
—Bowers in the Newark *Star*.

THE PERISCOPE.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

DOGS OF WAR.

régime on the business against the wishes of the workmen and their employers. If the commission just appointed by the President can prevent the labor organization responsible for Colorado's present trouble from bringing about another strike solely for 'recognition of the union,' a great service will have been rendered, and strikes of the kind from which we are now suffering will be a thing of the past."

With this point of view such conservative papers as the New York *Sun*, *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Buffalo *Express*, and Detroit *Free Press* are quite in sympathy. *The Public Ledger* is convinced that the strike has practically ended in failure, that only a handful of miners want unionization, and that, therefore, "the prospects of any useful purpose being served by the President's commission are not of the brightest, and the President's determination to interfere raises the serious question whether he is not adding to the confusion."

Tho it does not take the operators' side in the controversy, the Baltimore *News* doubts if the President's commission, two of whose members are really, tho not formally, representatives of the contending factions, can arrive at any conclusion which would have "as much significance in the eyes of the public as the verdict of a wholly lay and non-partizan board would attain." What is needed, in the *News's* opinion, "is less a board of arbitration against one faction's refusal to arbitrate than a board of judgment which will act for the public." For "the issue is peculiarly one which requires thorough probing by the public before the public can afford to force its judgment upon the side it holds wrong." It is just such a probing that the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations began in Denver last week. The result will be awaited with interest. Among the first witnesses heard were Governor Ammons (Dem.) and Governor-elect Carlson (Rep.). That the board will have to reconcile contradictory testimony from responsible and well-informed witnesses is already evident. "To my mind," said ex-Senator T. M. Patterson, "the responsibility for the violence and all the results of the calling out of the militia rests upon the refusal of the operators even to meet the representatives of their men." And Mr. Patterson, according to the press dispatches, flatly contradicted Governor Ammons's earlier statement that the continuation of the strike was due to the miners' demand for recognition of the union, asserting that the union leaders were willing to waive recognition, but the operators refused to meet them or treat with them.

While awaiting the report of the Federal Commission, the Springfield *Republican* sees special timeliness and significance in one of the most recent special investigations of conditions in Colorado. Rev. Henry A. Atkinson was especially selected by the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, and sent to Colorado to make a careful personal investigation of the situation. In his report he comes out squarely for the miners. He concludes that conditions in the coal regions were intolerable, saying:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. . . . It is impossible to enforce the law, and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs. Thirty years of such oppression, industrial, social, and political, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the unions. An individual counts for nothing; if he protests, he loses his job; if he makes too much trouble, he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

And the acts of the Colorado militia in the early days of the strike meet with similar condemnation:

"Men and women were thrown into jail without any charge being lodged against them and held *incomunicado*.

"The Constitution of the State was set aside. The militia met and escorted strike-breakers who were brought into the State. The militia, instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike. . . . . .

"In the investigation following the Ludlow battle it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the State were at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards; thus they were receiving double pay. They were really employees of the companies fighting in the name of the State."

And Mr. Atkinson is persuaded that

"The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employees of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor. . . . . .

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But the churches are opposed to violence, no matter what the provocation. Such tactics reflect upon the workers themselves."

On the other hand, the Pueblo (Colo.) *Star-Journal* lays great stress on the report submitted a few weeks ago by the investigating committee of the Colorado legislature, which "sustains the Governor in his efforts to enforce law," and declares that all is serene in the strike zone. A similar optimism pervades a statement recently issued by the Rev. H. Martyn Hart, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Denver. This clergyman's conclusions are rather different from those of Mr. Atkinson. He says in part, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"When the strike was called in September, 1913, 12,346 men were at work, but only 10 per cent. of these men belonged to the union. The total number who left the mines as a result of the strike was 4,650, but at least one-third of these moved away to other fields out of the area of disturbance. . . . During the surveillance of the militia the men returned to their work in the mines peaceably; some 800 miners were imported during the month of December from Eastern districts, and in January there were over 10,000 in employ. The actual strikers, therefore, numbered some 2,000.

"Peace having been apparently restored, in the middle of April the militia were recalled, leaving only 35 of their number in the field. It was these men that the strikers, variously estimated at from 300 to 500, attacked on the morning of April 20, and we had what is known as 'the battle of Ludlow,' at which a large number of men were murdered, and two women and eleven children were smothered in a cellar prepared for the emergency under one of the tents. One boy was accidentally shot as he ran into the line of fire. . . . . .

"The militia was immediately again dispatched to the scene of disturbance, but not before half a dozen mines were totally destroyed and much indiscriminate damage committed. During the whole disturbance 71 men lost their lives. The Federal troops arrived May 1, and since then men have gradually returned to work, and there are to-day only 900 men fewer than were at work when the strike was called. Practically all of those who responded to the strike call have returned to work, and the mines are producing more coal than the market can consume, and it is known that half of the so-called striking forces have never worked in Colorado coal-mines."

Further statements strengthening the operators' case are being published by them every few days in a series of bulletins entitled "Facts Concerning the Struggle in Colorado for Industrial Freedom." Here have been printed, for instance, General Chase's report justifying his acts as commander of the militia in the strike zone, Congressman Kindel's declaration in favor of the operators, an open letter signed by a group of Colorado's most eminent professional men, Mrs. Grenfell's report denying any "massacre" at Ludlow, and Governor Ammons's letter answering the "gunmen" accusation against the miners.

It might be said for the benefit of those who read comparatively little about Colorado in their daily papers that they can find all the operators' arguments in these bulletins and the miners' case fully presented in such papers as *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis).

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHILE Washington is sanguine, Mexico is sanguinary.—*Columbia State.*

WE have left Mexico. How much of it will the Mexicans leave?—*New York World.*

POSITIVE, Moose; comparative, Bull Moose; superlative, Vamoose.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

WITH the war closing in on the Suez Canal it looks as if the fighting has reached the last ditch.—*Boston Traveler.*

HERE in the South our chief fear now is that the European savages will quit wearing clothes.—*Galveston News.*

NEUTRALITY as interpreted by several of our valiant citizens would mean war in about one minute.—*New York World.*

TURKEY'S "friendly shot" suggests the effusive, athletic friend who slaps one on a sunburned back.—*Chicago News.*

HOW would it work to endow some disinterested public servants at Washington with a little railroad stock?—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT a pity we can not mobilize a few million of those European ditch-digging soldiers on Mississippi levee-work.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE news that Przemysl has been again surrounded has evoked a chorus of groans from composing-room and proof-room.—*Sioux City Journal.*

AMOS PINCHOT says that "platitudes and Perkins" killed the Progressive party. His own name also fits into the alliterative scheme.—*Boston Herald.*

VERA CRUZ may well be sorry to see the departure of the American troops, for a condition of European culture may set in after they are gone.—*Chicago News.*

THAT necessity is the mother of invention is attested by the appearance of a mechanical grave-digger as a result of the European War.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE gaps in the British lines in Belgium and France have all been filled, says Lord Kitchener, but no War Office can fill the gaps that have been made at home.—*New York World.*

ANYWAY, at the rate things are going in Europe, the United States won't have to increase its army much to equal those of the foreign Powers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CONSTANTINOPLE announces that interest on Turkish bonds will be paid only to those who call at the Treasury Department for their money. British, French, and Russian investors should be careful not to crowd.—*Indianapolis Star.*

BLOOD will tell, but there are other and better ways of telling.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Germans will be lucky if they are driven out of Russia before winter.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THINK of the joy of the chauffeurs of the war automobiles with no speed limits to hamper them.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT is a long, long way from Warsaw to Posen when you keep traveling back and forth on the road.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

PERHAPS it will now be recognized that joy-riding in even the best of war machines is a dangerous business.—*New York World.*

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW having explained all the other war explanations, England is more at sea than ever.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

GERMANY seems to have lost all of her foreign possessions with the exception of Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.—*Houston Post.*

DAVID STARR JORDAN thinks famine will end the war in another year. Meantime let us not permit it to end Belgium.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IF it was just a friendly shot that was fired by the Turk at our cruiser, let us be thankful that the Turk does not ardently love us.—*Chicago News.*

"I DON'T KNOW WHERE I'M GOING, BUT I MUST BE NEARLY THERE."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

WE learn from London that Athens has heard that there is a rumor in Petrograd that Austria is about to beg for peace.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IT may be an unpatriotic thought, but it is possible that those young Britons who are so slow about enlisting don't want to be killed.—*Indianapolis News.*

IT is generally conceded that Lord Roberts was one of the four greatest Irishmen that ever commanded a British army within the last century.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IT appears that while Villa can not say it very well, he knows what he wants, while Carranza, who could say it beautifully, does not know what he wants.—*Chicago News.*

WHEN the Britons lose a first-class war-ship they take the loss philosophically—it means one less danger to be feared from the German mines.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE Germans have retreated from the line running from Strukow to Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunska, Wola, and Wozniki.—Petrograd statement. So have most of the war-news readers.—*Indianapolis News.*

THOSE who were shocked at the statement of Lloyd-George that the United States owes Great Britain $5,000,000,000 need not worry about the consequences. The money isn't due.—*St. Louis Republic.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

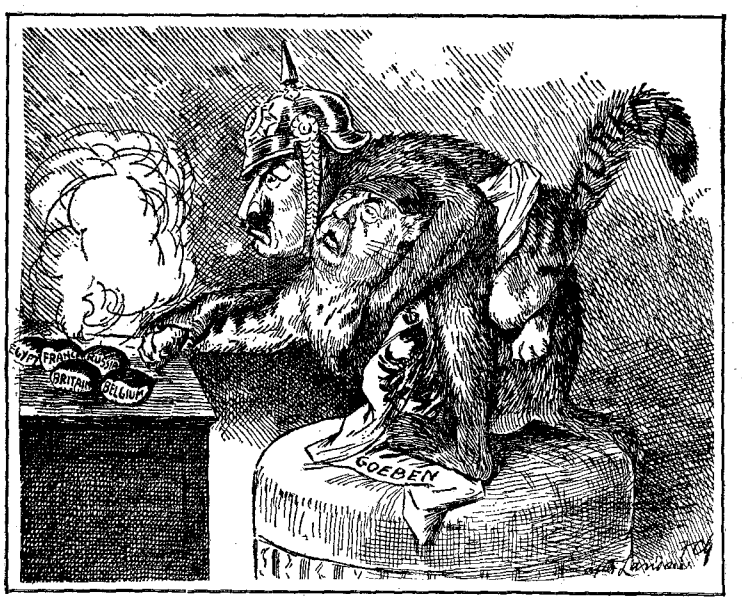
FOREIGN - COMMENT

DIFFICULTIES OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

AMERICA CAN NOT BE NEUTRAL, is the message sent to England by a well-known American publicist, Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, who sets forth his explanation of this theory at some length in the pages of the London *Fortnightly Review*. He considers that the economic interests of this country are so involved that, however much we may strive to preserve the shadow, we actually lose the substance of neutrality. He argues:

"It is a simple matter for a government to issue a proclamation of neutrality. To persuade or compel a nation collectively and individually to observe such a neutrality has always been difficult, and under present conditions the United States Government is finding it an almost impossible task. . . . . .

"The countries at war are all large importers of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods. America has been the source of supply to a large extent, hence the efforts of all belligerents are now concentrated upon America, in an attempt, in one way or another, to secure more especially a continuation of shipment of food, raw materials needed in manufacture, and of gold. In a war like the present practically all supplies are contraband, for the efforts of combatants are directed toward an economic as well as an armed defeat of the enemy. The recent increase of imports reported from the smaller countries of Europe not yet involved in the war is indisputable evidence of increased export in some direction, for the tendency of industry at this time is toward stagnation, and imports would naturally show a decided decrease if the demand was based upon normal home consumption and trade."



BAD FOR THE CAT.

Turkey pulls the German chestnuts out of the fire.

Westminster Gazette (London).

In accounting for this increase of trade he thinks that:

"The pressure brought upon the American Government to facilitate, rather than to hamper, commerce is enormous. The country is officially neutral, hence the business man sees no reason why he should not at least be allowed to conduct his ordinary business without hindrance and with all customers seeking his wares. Neutrality for a producing country like America is as costly as war, if it means cessation of trade and business."

When America realizes how deep are the issues involved, he considers that a frank abandonment of neutrality, as an effort to secure peace, is more than a possibility:

"It has not yet fully dawned upon Americans just how deeply they are and will be affected by this struggle-at-arms in Europe, for the political and economic changes now begun are absolutely international in their full meaning. A stronger realization of these things will come soon; there are already signs that it is on the way, and then these much-discust questions as to the blame for the beginning of trouble or for subsequent destruction and the sufferings of the civil population will be dismissed from the American mind, for the time at least, and the greater question, one upon which the entire nation will be as a unit—how to aid in bringing about peace—will absorb all thought and energy."

AS GERMANY SEES IT.

The Allies find the Turkish Crescent uncomfortable.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

We have not noticed any German appeals to America to draw the sword for Wilhelm II. and Franz-Josef, but an English author, Mr. Harold Begbie, writing from New York to the London *Daily Chronicle*, says that America should "abandon its official pose of neutrality" and plunge into the fray at England's side. He pleads thus:

"What would George Washington have said to the silence of America in full view—daily, hourly view—of devastated, blood-drenched Belgium? Would Abraham Lincoln have preserved friendly relations with Germany after the cry of raped children and butchered women had ascended with the smoke of towns and villages to the heavens of men's ultimate dreams?

"Italy's neutrality we can dimly understand, but not America's. Italy could only break her neutrality by taking up arms; America has only to speak."

After a tribute to the American press which Mr. Begbie considers voices the attitude of the nation with greater certainty than the Government at Washington, he proceeds to excuse our neutrality thus:

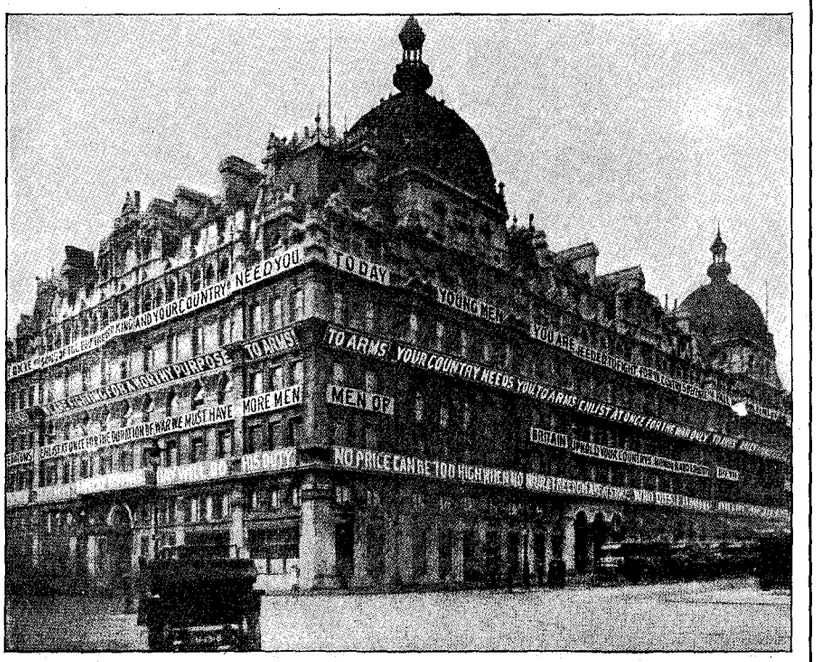
"When that day comes, will not America gratefully recollect that, altho its Government had no word but neutrality and sat throughout the struggle with hands carefully folded, the honest newspapers, loving democracy more than the exigencies of politics, made it sufficiently clear to the nation of freedom that America was not upon the side of aggression, militarism, and a despotism of the divine right? I dare to say that the newspapers of America have saved American honor."

In an editorial headed "Our Unneutral Neighbors," the Montreal *Herald* remarks that Great Britain and France have gone in arms to the aid of Belgium, and asks, "Is the United States, which appears with money, food, clothing, and medical supplies, any the less an ally?" It then proceeds to ask the United States, "having violated neutrality as regards Belgium, why it does not go the whole hog?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLAND'S LACK OF MEN

ENGLAND'S FAILURE to obtain recruits in satisfactory numbers is seriously exercising the public mind, and many of the papers in Great Britain see the nation confronted with the long-dreaded expedient of conscription. While



THE CARLTON HOTEL, LONDON.

The urgency of the recruiting-problem in England can be gaged by the fact that this hotel, one of the most exclusive and fashionable in London, does not hesitate to cover its front with persuasive and patriotic placards calling the younger men to quick enlistment.

the press are divided as to where the blame for this failure lies, all agree that some radical step must be taken to find a sufficient supply of men for Lord Kitchener's new armies. The London *Daily Mail* thus admits the urgent need:

"The clear lesson of the first three months of the war is that victory can only be won and the British Empire saved from destruction if Great Britain provides armies capable of taking a vigorous offensive against the Germans. We must have more men and we must have them at once. What we have to meet is a desperate attack by a perfectly armed and highly organized nation of sixty-five millions on our very existence."

It is significant that the men in the great industrial centers are not responding to the call to arms, to judge from the appeals in the press in such a city as Manchester, for example. The Manchester *Evening News* says:

"The shadow of conscription, with all its inherent evils and its serious industrial handicap, looms over the country. The ever-widening war is likely to be prolonged. Should this be the case, all the men that the army advisers have asked for will be needed. They are not being obtained, however. When Manchester can send only 100 a day to reenforce our Army, it becomes obvious that something will have to be done to set a better pace."

The Manchester *Chronicle* is equally insistent:

"There are thousands of eligible young men in this city—men with no great responsibilities—who are failing to respond to the call to arms in the face of the fact that recruits are urgently needed, so that they can be trained to act as reenforcements. It has been estimated that we have some 6,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and, if Lord Kitchener's call to arms is to be responded to, Manchester has a big number of men to supply yet."

The seriousness of the situation is frankly admitted by the Manchester *Guardian*, which remarks:

"The urgency of the need for more men is being brought before the country in many ways. It was hoped that the reduction in the standard would have led to another 'boom,' but so far the number of recruits has not been appreciably increased by the change, . . . and men are enlisting in tens instead of in the hundreds that are wanted.

"London is adding to the 100,000 extra men she has given to the Army during the last three months at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 a week, but it is disappointing to find that the reduction in standard has had very little effect in stimulating recruiting."

The Liberal papers in the metropolis are inclined to make light of the situation, as far as they can. Thus the London *Daily Chronicle* says that only a few men are needed, but they should be obtained quickly:

"And tho we need more recruits, it is not millions more that we need; we could not find officers for them if we had them, let alone trained artillery and cavalry. It is not the scale of the need, but the urgency that troubles us; the extra numbers required are only some hundreds of thousands; but they are required now."

Meanwhile in Germany the press are full of caustic comments on the situation, and the general view is that the men England may obtain will be of little value. As the *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The noisy clamor of the English press can not dispose of the fact that the whole military force of England is a loose and improvised structure which lacks internal unity. England can produce on land nothing comparable to the defensive organization of Germany, which is firmly welded, guided by the scientific spirit, and inspired by moral enthusiasm."

BERLIN'S IDEA OF LONDON.

CHORUS—"Your King and your country need you: won't you *please* join the Army!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOLLAND'S HOSPITALITY

NINE NEWLY BORN BABES snatched from a burning hospital in Antwerp formed, says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, a group before which strong men were moved to tears on the arrival at the Amsterdam Stock Exchange of the little party in the arms of the Red Cross nurses that had rescued them. In describing the flight of the Belgian poor toward food and safety in the Netherlands, the correspondent of the *Handelsblad* goes on to say:

"Afterward as I tramped for hours among them, one thing imprest itself strongly upon my memory: the noise of so many little wooden shoes—children's shoes—that click-clacked on the cobblestones in the characteristic short run of frightened people. My memory holds a whole collection of noises, but none quite as pathetic as the quick 'tok-tok-tok' of these hordes of children trying desperately with their tired little legs to keep up with father and mother."

HOLLAND TO BELGIUM—"Come in, neighbor, there is a place for you all now."
—*Amsterdammer.*

In speaking of the reception these refugees met at the hands of their hospitable neighbors the London *Times* remarks that the Dutch

"have risen with a noble charity to the demands made upon them, and the charity of the poor has been as wide and active as the charity of the rich. Touching stories have reached us of the warmth with which the homeless wanderers have been welcomed in the frontier villages and towns. We hear of families taking in as many as thirty refugees in their houses, and going forth themselves to sleep in the streets. Food and clothing have been freely given by all classes according to their abilities, and the sufferers have been consoled by the kindliness and the sympathy of their tender-hearted Dutch hosts. Do most of us realize how immense this charity has been, and how heavy is the glorious burden which it is casting upon the Dutch people? It is credibly affirmed that not less than 700,000 Belgian fugitives have sought and found an asylum in the Netherlands. The entire population of that Kingdom is but 6,000,000 souls. The Dutch are therefore housing and feeding considerably more than one-tenth of their own numbers in fugitives alone."

In the opinion of *The Times* this burden ought to fall, at least in part, upon Great Britain and those other countries that have benefited by "the heroic stand of the Belgian nation," and such also is the view of the London *Daily Mail*, which thinks:

"But the burden that is thereby thrown upon the people of Holland is one that with the utmost good-will in the world they can not sustain unaided. At a time of intense national anxiety and acute commercial depression the influx of nearly three-quarters of a million homeless and destitute refugees places upon them responsibilities that even their noble spirit of charity and pity can not adequately discharge. Nothing can exceed the generous solicitude with which they have received and cared for their hapless guests. But the task is one that is really beyond their resources, and beyond the resources, too, of any combination of charitable agencies.

"We in this country owe to Belgium a debt we must forever despair of repaying. But we can at least show some sense of its immensity by claiming a right to house and feed and find employment for those of her people whom the initial fortunes of the war have driven into a temporary exile."

It is noteworthy, however, that, according to the London *Times* and the American press, the Dutch Government has declined to shift this burden of hospitality and has refused offers of financial assistance, both from America and Great Britain, as incompatible with the country's honor.

Tho the Dutch press is not blind to the drain upon the resources of the Netherlands that this charity entails, yet the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* insists that greater military preparations are necessary for the adequate defense of the Dutch people and their guests. The *Nieuws* thinks:

"There is no doubt that Holland's chances of being embroiled in the war diminish with the increasing strength of her Army. Who, having felt and seen the ravages of this war, can contradict us when we say that no sacrifice can be too great to enable us to maintain our honorable neutrality?"

The *Handelsblad* insists that the matter is urgent. It says:

"We, who at any time may expect the arrival of the German guns, must not place our reliance on one ring of forts, important tho they may be, but must depend upon an adequate and efficient field army."

TRADE TROUBLES IN NORTH EUROPE—The cordial feeling of the Scandinavian countries for the Allies is likely to be disturbed, says the Manchester *Guardian*, by suggestions from England that these friendly countries are dealing in contraband and by the proposal to prohibit the export of grain and other merchandise to Scandinavia until a "guaranty be forthcoming from the Government of the country of destination that the goods shall not leave that country again for Germany." In dealing with this proposition the Copenhagen *Politiken* says:

"We are not importing grain in order to export it again. We have only two markets in ordinary circumstances—England and Germany. We try to maintain our relations with these two countries also during the war, and we hope that our free trade will not be hindered or disturbed by the belligerents where it serves legitimate purposes, because it is not in the interests of belligerent Powers to do neutral commerce and shipping more injury than the war itself involves."

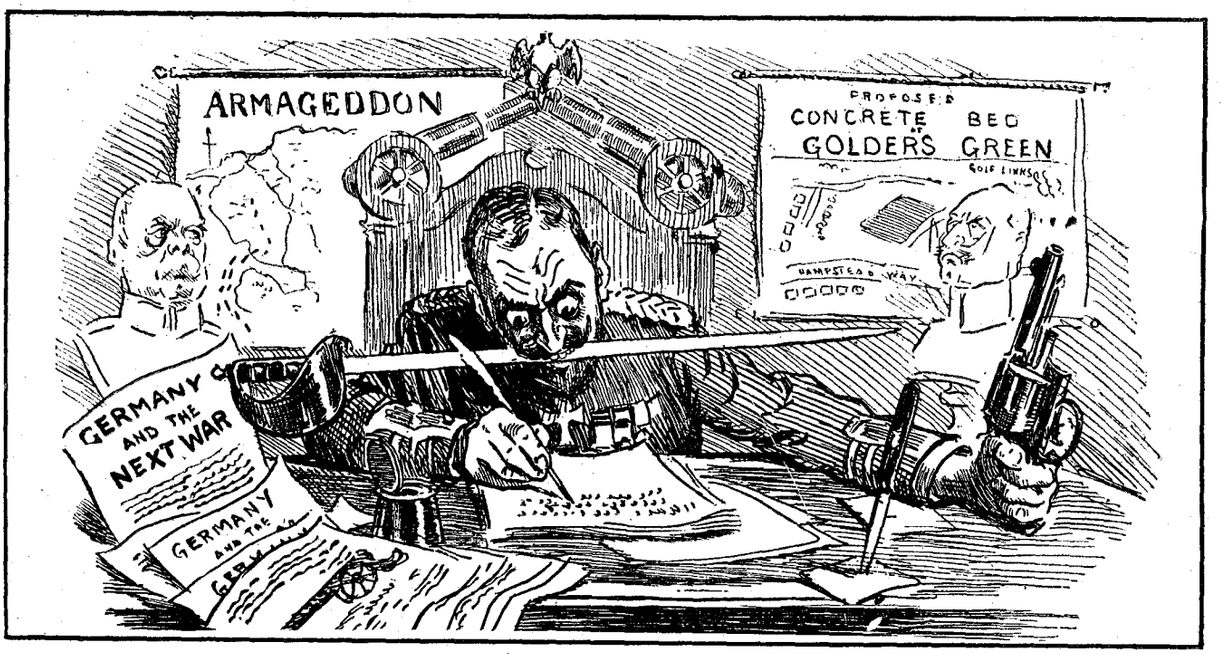
A further strong protest by the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, issued in *The Times*, runs in part:

"There is no reason for any hysterical fear about the ultimate destination of cargoes on passage to Scandinavian countries. The Chamber here has appealed to all commercial institutions in Norway to abstain from any trading with belligerents likely to cause complications. In doing so the Chamber pointed out that there were far greater things to be considered than any possible, and at the same time limited, pecuniary gain."

The protest concludes with this significant paragraph:

"The export of all foodstuffs and feeding-stuffs from Norway was prohibited, and somewhat similar prohibition was imposed in Denmark, while from Sweden the export of feeding-stuffs was prohibited. In Norway there is generally a stock of grain sufficient for only five or six weeks, so it is easy to see that when imports were interfered with in the early stages of the war the position was one of difficulty. Altho the trade that is going on now has been remarked upon a good deal here, it need really cause no surprize. Nor would there really be cause for surprize were the three countries, under the present abnormal circumstances, to increase their importation, because, while all hope and expect that they will not be drawn into hostilities, it would certainly be a lack of wisdom if no provision were made for the future."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE BRITISH IDEA OF BERNHARDI.

Bernhardi was a Teuton scribe, One of the Blood-and-Thunder tribe; I cannot tell you all he said on The coming scrap at Armageddon.

—*Punch's Almanack for 1915* (London).

THE VOICE OF TURKEY

TAKING A SLAP at England and Russia is a popular pastime just now with the Turkish papers, and two examples of the utterances of the leaders of Turkish opinion may not be amiss. In an article on "England and the War," the Constantinople *Tanine* says:

"The words of English officials and English newspapers have made more noise during this war than all the guns of England's fleet. What position will England take on land during the war? She is bound by her pledge to the Triple Entente to aid France by sea.

"So far, she has sent a small force to help the Belgians and to strengthen the left wing of the French Army. She has shown vigor and obstinate persistency, but has suffered severely in her attempt to resist the persistent advance of the Germans. Now she must call up her territorials. The bravery, endurance, and persistence of her soldiers are acknowledged, but more than that is needed. One officer is required to every hundred men, and it takes years to provide competent officers, and in this Germany is far ahead of England. As to the sea, England has nothing to her credit there, despite great sacrifices."

Another Constantinople paper, the *Ikdam*, pours scorn on Russia's dream of the occupation of Stamboul and of seeing the great mosque of St. Sophia as a Christian temple once more. It remarks:

"This Russian dream is no new thing; it is a plan craftily concocted years ago. While the best way to treat so absurd a hope is to laugh, it is impossible for a Turk not to be irritated by it. Yet we need not worry ourselves about Russia's designs. Turkey, relying on the help of God, on the strength of her Army and Navy, on the devotion and self-sacrifice of all her people, will render impossible the realization of any such dream."

The *Ikdam*, despite its confidence, seems to have some qualms about the attitude of the Armenians and makes a strong bid for their sympathy on the ground that they have, under Turkish rule, far greater opportunities of preserving their national character than would be allowed by Russia, who would seek to absorb and Russianize them:

"Even if Russia were to take our eastern provinces, it would not be to make them autonomous under Armenian rule, but merely to add them to the Russian Empire. They will make the Armenians just a catspaw for their own designs, and for this there is ample evidence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WARNING

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI is known in this country chiefly by his book, "Germany and the Next War," a work which, while illuminating as regards Germany's aims, is somewhat technical. This work was followed by a shorter, more popular, and more outspoken book, entitled "*Unsere Zukunft, ein Mahnwort an das deutsche Volk*" (Our Future, a Word of Warning to the German Nation). This volume has had an enormous circulation in the Fatherland, and has exerted a notable influence upon public opinion. It gives a wonderful insight into the German mind before the war and shows with singular vividness the hopes and fears of the German nation. The more salient passages of the book have been translated into English and published in the London *Academy*. For this country, the most significant statement is the General's assertion that England desired to crush Germany in order that she might be free to engage the United States, whom the General regards as the only rival for political and commercial supremacy really feared by England. General von Bernhardi begins by discussing the isolation of Germany, and says:

"Notwithstanding the existence of the Triple Alliance, Germany is in an almost unbearable position on the European Continent. We are penned up. We are surrounded by England, France, and Russia—three enemies who are closely allied, and whenever we endeavor to increase our power we meet with their united and determined opposition. These three Powers have tied down Italy's forces in the Mediterranean in such a manner that they can be only of little assistance to Germany in case of war. Only Austria-Hungary stands faithfully by our side. The three hostile Great Powers are unceasingly endeavoring to bring about the disintegration and the collapse of Turkey, and to weaken that Power to the utmost. Now, Turkey is a necessary adjunct to the Austro-German alliance. It is of the utmost importance for us to preserve Turkey and to make her powerful and efficient. This is most necessary for us both for war and peace, for military and economic reasons. The destruction or the weakening of Turkey would directly damage our position and our power on the Continent of Europe.

"We can secure Germany's position on the Continent of Europe only if we succeed in smashing the Triple Entente and in humiliating France and giving her that position to which she is entitled, as we can not arrive at an agreement with her for mutual cooperation.

(*Continued on page* 1196)

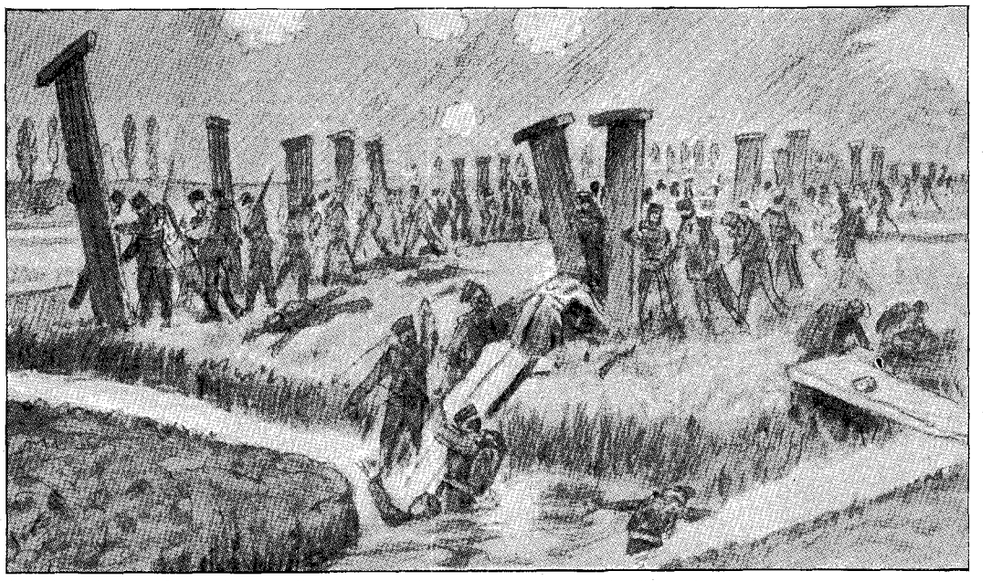
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SCIENTIFIC ARMIES IN EUROPE'S WAR

THAT THE SEVERITY of the present conflict has been made possible by the very arts and industries to which it is dealing such a knock-out blow, is a thought which occurs to one London editorial writer, while another is calling English men of science to the aid of the military forces. The devotion and skill of German scientists in the preparation of war-material, and in meeting the exigencies of actual warfare, are acknowledged by their enemies and are shown in many of the dispatches from the front. Taking a purely scientific view of it all, a writer in the London *Times Engineering Supplement* points out the fact that modern science is largely responsible for modern warfare. He says:

"Every advance of engineering, while being directed primarily toward the ends of civilization and prosperity, has facilitated and intensified warfare by extending the means of transport and communication as regards both speed and capacity, by overcoming obstacles such as seas, rivers, and mountains, and by placing enormous physical forces at the disposal of man. To go no further back than the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the difference in the conditions is very striking. At the earlier date, mechanisms which are playing an important part in the present war, such as air-ships, aeroplanes, motor-cars, submarine craft, torpedoes, the telephone, and wireless telegraphy, were unknown or in their infancy, and the motive which prompted the invention or development of most of them was civilization, not destruction. Again, the discovery of the properties of alloy steels and other composite metals has been utilized in the production of armor-plate, guns, and other munitions of warfare, but the researches which led to the discovery had for their object rather the means of construction of great ships, bridges, and other engineering achievements for the advancement of commerce and the convenience of man. Even the work of the municipal engineer in the improvement of road communication has rendered armies more formidable by affording more rapid means for the passage of troops and the conveyance of the supplies of food and ammunition, without which they are of no avail."



Copyrighted, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, by special arrangement with "The Illustrated London News."

THE GERMAN SCIENTIFIC METHOD SOLVES A NEW PROBLEM.

In the Battle of Flanders both sides were greatly impeded by the difficult nature of the ground, cut up by dikes and rivulets. This drawing by an English artist shows the German solution of the difficulty. The men are provided with these light "table-tops" which, in a rush under fire, the front rank places for the others to cross.

This very prominence of the man of science leads *Nature* (London) to ask if England is making the best disposition of the material at its disposal. Its military forces are doubtless as good as it can muster; large bodies of women have volunteered as nurses and to provide clothing for the troops. Every one is engaged in some organized effort, with the exception of one class —scientific men. "Why should this be?" it is asked. Is not this war, above all others, fought with all the forces of science? The writer is compelled to conclude that here is a failure in organization which should be remedied. He argues:

"This war, in contradistinction to all previous wars, is a war in which pure and applied science plays a conspicuous part. Has any effort been made to coordinate the efforts of the devotees of physical, chemical, and engineering science, so that they may work together at what for us is the supreme problem of all—how to conquer the Germans? For if we fail, civilization as we know it will disappear. Democratic rule will have to yield to a military oligarchy. It was pointed out in an article in *Nature* of October 8 how the originality in science of the Germans has decreased during the past generation, in spite of their enormous output of literature; this is to be attributed, no doubt, to the restraining influence of a military despotism, which has pervaded all aspects of their life. But in the design and manufacture of their war-material they have worked incessantly for years in their usual methodical manner, trusting rather to myriads of experiments than to the utilization of original thought, which is for them in a great measure lacking.

"The problems which at the present moment require the help of our scientific men are varied and numerous. Our first efforts must be to aid our military forces in suggesting and supplying them with all kinds of appliances and material of which they can make use in vanquishing the enemy and in defending our shores. We know, of course, that expert advisers have been attached to our ordnance-factories, to our Navy, and to our air-service for years, who have doubtless done much in preparation for the fierce struggle now in progress. But in war, every man who has special knowledge of physical, chemical, and engineering problems which confront the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war should be summoned to do his best. . . . . .

"It may be contended, however, that bodies of men such as those suggested have not the practical experience necessary for putting those of their ideas which promise useful outcome into a shape required for present emergencies. This contention, if it should be made, has little weight. There is much contact between those who have devoted their lives to the advancement of the domain of pure science and those who have interpreted its results in practise; not so much, perhaps, as might be desired, but enough to make it possible to enlist the services of practical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

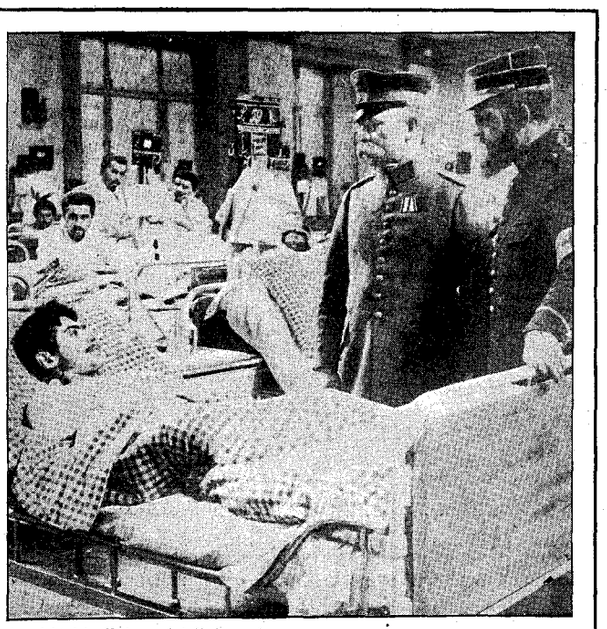
engineers, electricians, and chemical-manufacturers in bringing to a practical issue any ideas which may commend themselves.

"It would be well, too, that some means should be adopted whereby these committees should come into contact; an engineering problem, for example, often requires cooperation from the physicist or chemist for its successful solution. Such cooperation, however, should not be difficult to arrange for. . . . . .

"In this hour of national emergency there is no time to be lost. We can not all be soldiers, but we can all help, we men of science, in securing victory for the allied armies. Every day lost means the destruction of a number of our fellow countrymen and of our allies, and the sooner we cooperate for the good of the nation the sooner will the war be over."

THE MERCY OF MODERN WAR SURGERY

IF THE GREAT WAR reveals an advance in the science of killing, it is also notable, according to a writer in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, for great progress in the treatment of the combatants who have the lesser ill luck to be merely wounded. In proof of this contention he offers us the record of a surgical hospital at Vichy, where, in one month, out of a total of 600 operations—or about twenty per day—less than ten amputations were found necessary. Those that were made, moreover, were minor operations, involving the loss of a finger or toe. The writer admits having seen more serious operations, as, for instance, the amputation of a leg, an arm, a hand; but he assures us that they are very few in comparison with the records of war forty to fifty years ago. The number will remain small, too, he says, because, "happily for our wounded," amputations are no longer the fashion. The reason for this he explains by quoting a Paris medical authority as follows: "Conservation should be the rule of treatment in cases of bullet fractures. In an immense majority of cases complete healing is sure to follow, no matter which bone is hurt or how badly." A similar doctrine was propounded, the writer tells us, by another medical authority as the result of experience in the Balkan War. He adds:



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

THE MERCIES OF MODERN WAR.

Hostile feelings melt away into brotherly kindness as German and French surgeons peacefully visit a ward of wounded in Berlin.

"With wounds from modern projectiles, especially the bullet, which remains the most effective of all—being the cause of death or injury in 80 cases out of 100 in 1870 and of 81 in the Turco-Russian War—a great and most favorable change is to be noted. The region of the wound is smaller and more localized. As to bone splinters they are small and numerous, while long ones are infrequently found. . . . The first impression is that the case is very serious, that the limb is lost. No other thought occurred to surgeons a hundred years ago, who were responsible also for the former practise of withdrawing all bone splinters from a wound."

The writer then cites authorities as stating that amputation is justifiable only when "the mortification of the extremity is in itself fatal." In fact, "amputation is permissible only in the case of gangrene, or when the patient shows signs of being unable to withstand infection or a lack of resistance against the toxic conditions resulting from the wound."

SNOW-REMOVAL BY HEAT

EVERY ONE KNOWS that the most efficient aid to a city's street-cleaning department, in getting rid of surplus snow, is a bright, sunny day. Under its influence the snow disappears as if by magic, and runs quietly away through the sewers. It is no wonder that engineers have striven to imitate old Sol in this quiet sort of efficiency. We are paying good money to cart away an objectionable solid from our streets, when a slight rise of temperature would turn it into a liquid that would glide off by itself, without compulsion. Unfortunately, no melting process that has hitherto been tried has been commercially successful. Calculation may show that the process is economical, but there is so much waste of heat in one way or another that the economy does not work out in practise. But now comes Mr. S. Whinery, a New York engineer, who gives in *Engineering News* a new set of figures and an extra leaf from nature's book. Even more effective than a bright day is a warm, soaking rain. This Mr. Whinery would imitate by using hot water, applied with hose directly to the snow as it lies on the street. In this way handling would be altogether avoided, and the heat, the inventor claims, would be applied with a maximum of economy. It is to be hoped that this method may survive the test of actual experience. Writes Mr. Whinery:

"The opinion is quite general among engineers and others that, while theoretically it should be possible to melt snow on the streets by artificial heat at a reasonable cost, the method is impracticable and uneconomical in actual practise. Such experiments as have been made seem to confirm this conclusion. But the thoughtful inquirer is likely to reason that, where a process appears to be practicable and economical in theory, failure to secure satisfactory results in practise may be due to a lack of knowledge or skill in applying it, and that the whole subject may be worth further investigation. The fact that, in burning, one pound of coal gives off sufficient heat to melt from seventy to ninety pounds of snow, looks attractive at first thought to one who is not familiar with the difficulties of converting heat into useful work.

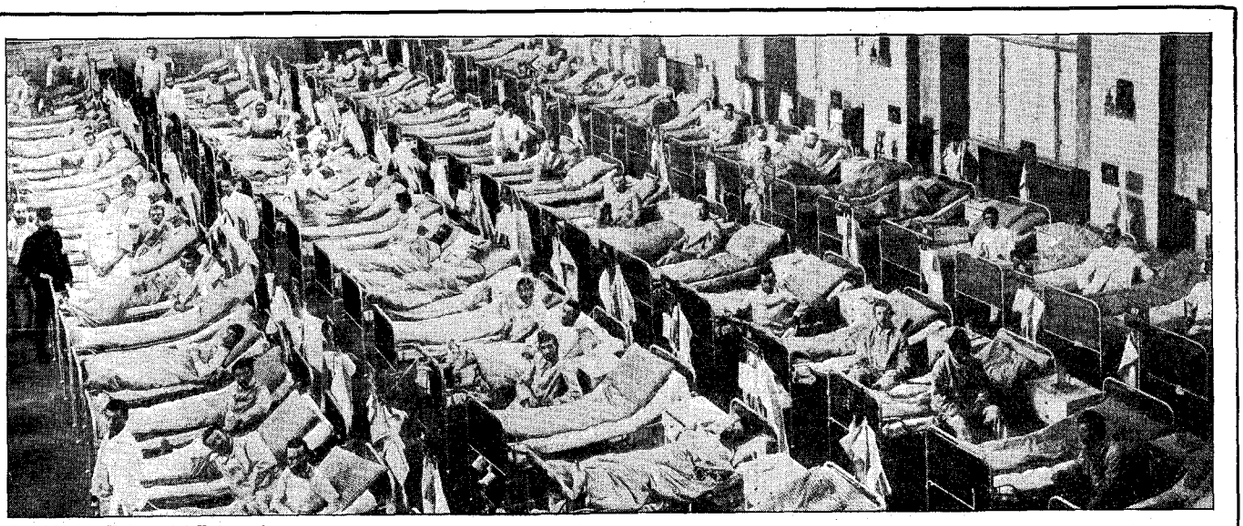
"Snow-removal in our Northern cities is one of the important municipal problems that has not yet been satisfactorily solved, tho it has attracted much attention and has been the subject of no little unintelligent inventive skill. . . . . .

"There is not much available literature on the subject, and it may be worth while to review the scientific and practical elements of the problem, which are not so abstruse and complicated as those who have not investigated them are likely to imagine. The purpose of this article is to do this briefly, using for illustration a project for melting snow by the application of water, taken from the fire-hydrants, heated to a temperature just below the boiling-point in an ordinary steam-boiler, and applied to the snow on the street by means of a hose and nozle."

It is not necessary to reproduce Mr. Whinery's figures here, but they satisfy him fully of the justice of his contention. They seem, at any rate, he thinks, promising enough to warrant a fair trial of the project under working conditions. He goes on:

"We have, in the above, figured on melting all the snow on the street. It is probable, however, that more or less unmelted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

WHERE ENMITY IS FORGOT.

In the army hospital foes become allies in the greater war against disease and death. Here in this Berlin hospital wounded Frenchmen are cared for as tenderly as are the German soldiers. On the left stands a French military surgeon who has become one of the hospital staff.

or partly melted snow would be carried into the sewers with the current of water, thus tending to reduce the cost.

"Recent experience in New York City seems to favor the method of disposing of snow by collecting and forcing it into the sewer-inlets and manholes by the use of a jet of cold hydrant-water. By the hot-water method, no handling of the snow would be necessary. It would be melted as it lies on the street, and the resulting water would flow into the sewer-inlets. There would probably be no question of the capacity of the sewers to handle all the water produced.

"It is not intended here to discuss the probable merits or demerits of artificial snow-melting, nor the practical difficulties and objections to be encountered. The purpose is only to outline the technical problems involved, for the use of practical men or inventors who may wish to give the matter further consideration.

"The hot-water project was taken for illustration not only because it includes most of the technical elements involved, but because water is a good absorbent and conveyor of heat, and by its rapid penetration into the snow should transmit its heat to the snow with comparatively little loss. The plant used for illustration is crude, for it is to be remembered that in steam-boilers only from 50 to 80 per cent. of the heat yielded by the fuel is actually taken up by the water. It is quite possible that a more efficient type of heater for the purpose could be devised.

"At first thought it would seem that a project for the application of the heat from the coal directly to the snow would be more economical and less complicated, but as this seems to involve the application of the heat to the surface only of the snow the heat losses would be much greater than from the penetrating hot water."

DANGEROUS SAWDUST—Sawdust from certain kinds of wood is annoying and injurious to those who work about sawmills and other plants where the objectionable woods are used. Some of these, and the resulting maladies, are described as follows in *The Hardwood Record*, which says:

"California laurel—which is not laurel but sassafras—is not widely known, and little of it goes to sawmills; but its reputation for annoyance is well established. The odor from the freshly cut wood produces headache, especially sharp pain over the eyes. The sawdust itself may not be directly concerned. The irritation is caused by oil from the wood, floating in the air, like that from a freshly cut onion. No permanent harm results, and the unpleasant malady ceases soon after the cause is removed. Another California and Oregon wood is clearly injurious to persons about sawmills where this wood is cut. Sailors on vessels carrying the lumber are sometimes seriously affected. The wood is the Port Orford cedar, also known as Lawson cypress. It grows in dense forests in the vicinity of Coos Bay, in southwestern Oregon. This wood was the material principally used in building Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts. The crews of mills which saw the logs can not work continuously, but must have frequent relief or they become incapacitated. The wood is so rank with oil that it resists the attacks of ants in the Philippine Islands, where cargoes are sold for building purposes. Some Oriental woods have bad reputations because of injurious effects upon sawmill-workers. Satinwood's odor is pleasant enough when inhaled in small doses; but too much of it works great harm. Walnuts of different species, but chiefly the black walnut of the United States, and eastern walnut, commonly known as Circassian, are accused of serious injury to workmen who cut much of the lumber; but the reputation may not be wholly deserved. Some workers in walnut experience no annoyance. Rosewood produces sneezing and headache among the workers. In this instance it is believed to be the finely pulverized sawdust floating in the air, rather than oil emanating from the wood, which produces the undesirable consequences. It is said that workers in Russian mills where larch is sawed suffer from headache, sore eyes, and blindness. No complaint seems to have been made against American larch or tamarack."

SUBWAYS FOR RIVERS

THE DIVERSION of an objectionable stream into a tunnel or sewer is no new thing in municipal engineering. That it may serve very different purposes, however, is shown by two noteworthy recent schemes—that for the Genesee River in Rochester, N. Y., and that for Jones Falls in Baltimore, Md. The Genesee was inclined to have too much water in it, and the Rochester subway was planned to get rid of the surplus, so that it would not overflow the city streets. Later, however, the tunnel plan was abandoned and it was decided, instead, to deepen the channel. On the other hand, Jones Falls was apt to have too little water, especially in summer, when it became offensive. Here the subway is to give the stream an underground channel where it will annoy no one. The work at Baltimore, which has now been completed, is thus commented upon in the editorial pages of *The Engineering Record* (New York, November 7), which says, under the heading "A Unique City Improvement":

"On Thursday of last week the Mayor of Baltimore diverted the flow of Jones Falls, a small meandering stream running through the heart of Baltimore, into a tunnel built in conjunction with what is known as the Fallsway, thus forever burying an old open sewer, which has been an eyesore to the city. The remarkable feature of the improvement is that, tho it cost two million dollars and is for general public use, and not for a restricted measured service that can be charged for, it will eventually cost the city nothing. The increased taxes derived by the city from the creation over the stream of a new north and south street,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

running from the heart of the business district to the railroad depots, affording a traffic artery on easy grades, will pay the interest on bonds necessary for its construction and create a sinking fund to redeem them. The back lots of the properties backing on the old stream have been converted into valuable, desirable lots for business purposes facing this broad new boulevard. The work is a marked tribute to the man who conceived it, Calvin W. Hendrick, and is suggestive of possibilities in other cities. Had the stream been a wide one, with good water depth throughout the year, the improvement of its shores for shipping or for recreational purposes would have been advisable. Jones Falls, however, had a depth of water only in the spring, and for the rest of the year was a series of puddles. Under these conditions its conversion into a highway beneath which are three channels for carrying the flow was a most happy solution for ridding the town of a physical deformity."

MEDDLING WITH NATURE'S BALANCE OF THE SEXES

NATURE, by laws which have hitherto eluded exact definition, has from the beginning maintained her working balance of the sexes. Is this mysterious balance now in danger of being disturbed? The question is prompted by the claim of Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution's experimental evolution station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, that he has demonstrated the determination of sex and its experimental control. His conclusions, as set forth in *The Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine* (Easton, Pa., October), do not seem to agree entirely with those reached by such earlier investigators as Siebold, Giron, and Dusing, whose experiments with bees, ants, wasps, and sheep indicated that an abundance of food tended to produce a preponderance of female offspring, while a poorer diet made for a surplus of males. According to Dr. Riddle's theory, the difference between the sexes is not one of quality, but of quantity. Eggs that produce males, he says, always contain more water than those that produce females, and he cites the experiments of other scientists in support of this statement. Miss King, of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, found that dried toads' eggs produced 90 per cent. females, while the normal eggs produced 50 per cent. of each sex. On the other hand, Hertwig and Kuschekewitch obtained 100 per cent. of males from frogs' eggs that had been allowed to take up water. Dr. Riddle believes that all reported cases of successful sex-control—of which he accepts a number as authentic—are to be explained in this way. Experiments by the late Professor Whitman, the results of which are now in the hands of the Carnegie Institution for publication, show definitely, we are told, that he was able to control the sex of pigeons by this method.

What Dr. Riddle calls "the flexibility of sex under environment" points to the conclusion that it is an affair of quantity rather than of quality, and in this connection the writer points out the existence of sex phenomena that are presented by groups of individuals. There are whole species, he says, that show characteristics that we are accustomed to describe in the individual as masculine or feminine. He writes:

"Not only may individuals exhibit more or less of masculinity or of femininity; species may do the same.

"The (European) cuckoo is an example of a masculine species. Masculinity is here exprest in the following different ways:

"(1) There are from 5 to 25 male individuals for each female in the species.

"(2) There are practically no maternal instincts, not even in the females.

"(3) The reproductive relation of the sexes is essentially a most loosely bound polygamy.

"(4) The sexes are indistinguishable externally.

"(5) They lay few eggs; these at long intervals (five or six days), and these are extraordinarily small.

"The temperament of this species has been described by Brehm in these terms:

"'The cuckoo is a discontented, ill-conditioned, passionate, in short, decidedly unamiable bird. . . . The note itself, and the manner in which it is emitted, are typical of the bird's habits and character. The same abruptness, insatiability, eagerness, the same rage are noticeable in its whole conduct.' . . . . . .

"There exist also feminine species. I am confident that the white ring-dove is such a bird. It is characterized as follows:

"(1) There are probably more females hatched than males; this is certainly so when forced to their maximum of reproduction.

"(2) They are smaller in size than were the members of the ancestral species.

"(3) They are most devoted, and truly monogamous, in their sex-relations.

"(4) Even the males of this species display maternal instincts often and easily. They readily sit on eggs at night, if the female fails or is removed. . . . . .

"(6) The sexes are often indistinguishable externally.

"(7) The eggs are relatively large, and are laid in greater number than in any other dove I know.

"Again, the species is predominantly passive, caring to fly but little, is essentially domestic. The young are born more immature and dependent than in any related species. The adults are social, non-migratory forms. The males, at all times, take nearly as much interest in the eggs as do the females. They all fall short in the development of color—being white. The species is weak: the term of life short, this probably being nearly always less than five years; and most birds, even with the best of care, live less than three. They are easy and constant victims of tuberculosis and a multitude of diseases."

Going still further, Dr. Riddle asserts that all fishes are predominantly masculine, whereas the crustacea are feminine in appearance and habits. It is also true that change of environment may cause a "male" group to assume female characteristics and *vice versa*. The writer goes on:

"Much has been said and written concerning an alleged biologic equality of the sexes. However definitely an equality may exist from social, political, or ethical points of view, it is doubtful whether this can be truthfully asserted from any biological standpoint. Sex is clearly a characteristic of the organism as a whole, and pervades its every tissue. It is, however, based upon quantitative rather than upon qualitative metabolic differences; and it would seem that social effort for its preservation and emphasis will one day become apparent. Sex is a racial asset, and its conservation a racial problem.

"Some persons, perhaps, may not be prepared to see that sex-conservation presents a problem. This Academy, the eugenics movement, and other organizations are giving much consideration to the feeble-minded and the criminal. The profession represented here, however, is well aware that even in our country there are probably more masculine women than feeble-minded individuals, and more effeminate men than criminals. At present we look upon the appearance of the inadequately sexed individual as inevitable; just as a generation ago we looked upon the perpetual presence of the feeble-minded as inevitable. But once we realize that sex—its kind and quantity—can be controlled, we are brought face to face with many new possibilities, and some new responsibilities in this direction. . . . . .

"What new elements do the possibility and actuality of sex-control bring to the new science of eugenics? I wish to invite a brief attention to only one. You well know that eugenics as it is being prest before the public of to-day lays chief stress upon heredity—upon the transmission, intact and unchanged—from parent to offspring of weakness or of strength, of fitness or of unfitness, of the manifold characteristics of the organism. And the chief remedy suggested rests upon an elimination of the bearers of weak or unfit germs from the citizenship permitted to leave offspring. We can probably all agree that such a remedy, wherever practicable, is very, very much to be preferred to an unchecked continuation of the present situation. But is there not a lot of fatalistic philosophy in that conception? Shall man—a maker of environments—when confronted with the problem of his own improvement, sadly turn to the crude and original methods of nature itself? At least to those biologists and men of medicine who believe that life-processes are controllable—developmental processes along with the rest—that conception and that remedy will not seem final. To those of us who realize that one characteristic—namely, sex—has already been controlled, showing that in nature all are controllable if our industry will but put light where ignorance now enthrones mystery; to some of us the production of strength from weakness, of more fit from the less fit, and better from the best, will seem

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more in keeping with the present general aim of our science, which is to secure control over all life-processes. Probably this sort of work is the really fundamental work for a eugenics of the future, for it will give us a eugenics in which man is creating, not merely sorting and eliminating, a eugenics capable of embracing optimism and democracy and the spirit of modern biological research."

MOVIES AND MORALS

THAT the voluntary censorship of our moving-picture shows, while it has succeeded in eliminating some harmless features, has at the same time left objectionable ones untouched, is the opinion of Dr. Philip Skrainka, writing editorially in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, November). The writer finds especial fault with medical critics of this form of entertainment, particularly when they mourn its lack of "these cultural insignia without which no entertainment is really worth while to-day." The fact is, says Dr. Skrainka, that our atmosphere is getting "sticky with the word 'culture'"; and he hints that in handling the subject medical reformers are *making a mess, as people naturally* do when they exceed their natural provinces. He writes:

"Our irrepressible medical reformers are loud in their denunciations of the evil wrought on the morals of an audience that sits spellbound under the influence of moving pictures. To take up only what medical men have written, we glean from their essays that the concentration, the complete absorption in the story as it is unfolded, has a weakening effect on the nerves; and when the various chapters are illustrated in a highly dramatic manner, and, as often happens, in a sensational manner, so weak is human nature that the wrong lessons are learned; in short, many return again and again, the serious side of life is forgotten, a moving-picture habit is formed, and wan faces and overtaxed brains are the outcome. To correct all this, it has been suggested that if the pictures could be made on a higher moral plane, if the higher intellectual qualities of the audience could be aroused by showing scenes depicting the life of the early Greeks or Romans at home and in the battle-field, a new era would be inaugurated, and no longer would men and women neglect their serious duties, no longer would brains be overtaxed and faces have a deadly pallor. To effect this beneficent change, boards of censors have sprung up here and there, and the erstwhile cowboy who brandished his pistol on the slightest provocation, the man who stole some ten thousand dollars to buy his wife enough food to keep her and the one solitary child from starvation until he could get work, which generally happened a few hours later, the distraught maiden who married a banker's son only to find out that he was an ex-convict, the drunken husband who returned home to rob his wife of her savings and incidentally broke up the furniture, are trembling in the balance, so effective has been the work of both lay and medical reformers. Instead of the enervating picture showing the sordidness of life, the criminal tendencies of the unenlightened, and also of the enlightened, we have 'Cabiria,' 'Quo Vadis?' 'Spartacus,' palpating with Greek and Roman torture-scenes.

NEMESIS OR THE 19 DOWN EXPRESS
THE NEMESIS OR 19 DOWN EXPRESS
NEMESIS OR EXPRESS No 19
FIRST TIME SHOWN IN NEW YORK
3 REEL FEATURE

"THEY ENJOY THE HORRIBLE DEATH OF THE VILLAIN."

"BETTER, INDEED, . . . THE REFORMED GAMBLER AND THIEF,"
Says a medical writer, than "the unspeakable tortures of ancient history" *for the contemplation of the American multitudes.*

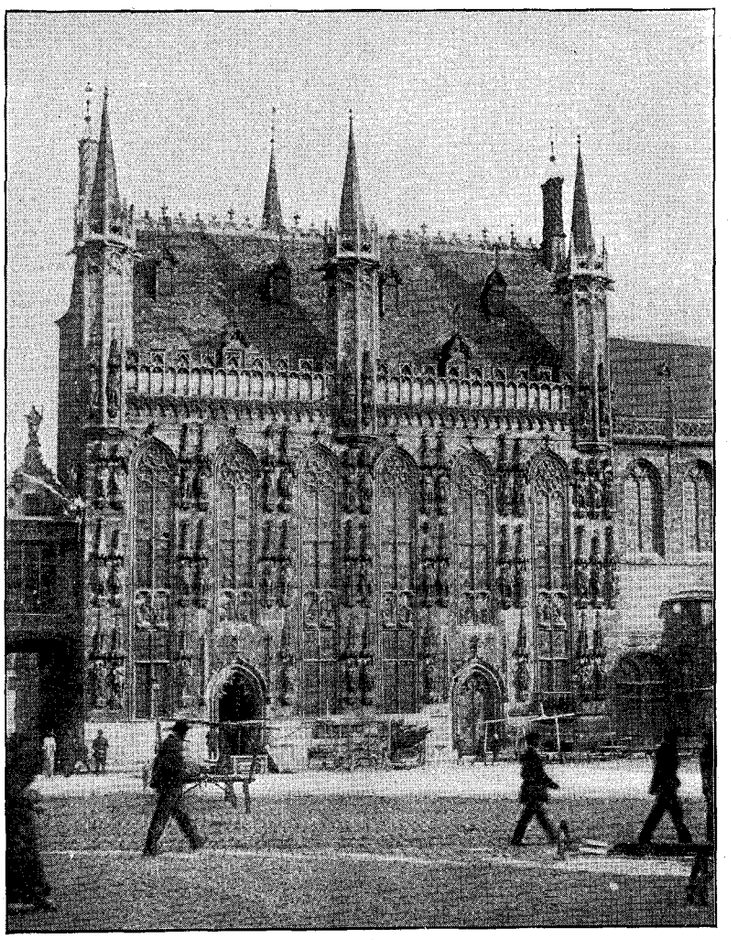
"It has often occurred to us that when medical reformers get outside their natural province they make a sad mess of their endeavors. In the first place, the majority of people who frequent picture-shows do not care a rap for early Greek or Roman history, and never will, no matter how often they are compelled to undergo the torture of compulsory culture. What they do care for and do enjoy are the scenes from the daily life they read about in the newspapers or hear about from their friends. They enjoy the triumph of virtue, the horrible death of the villain, the reward that comes from self-sacrifice, the reformation of the drunkard, the gambler, and the thief. Now, to say that because they enjoy this sort of thing, they are going to lose all interest in their vocations and are going to suffer from weakened brains and distraught nerves, is a very wrong conception of the equilibrium which the majority of the people fortunately possess. Enjoyment is to them a boon and a tonic; and just because they take a greater interest in the pictures which they can conceive of as within the bounds of possibility, and which have the crudenesses which go with the lives of the unrefined, than in historical scenes, should not be counted against them or held responsible for the moving-picture habit. Better, indeed, and much more moral are the pictures of the cowboy and the reformed gambler and the reformed thief than those showing the unspeakable tortures of ancient history and the nastiness of such reels as the 'House of Bondage,' 'The Drug Habit,' 'Damaged Goods,' 'Traffic in Souls,' and their many variants."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

LUDWIG FULDA ADDRESSES AMERICA

THE LATEST DEFENDER of the German cause before the court of American judgment is Ludwig Fulda, the dramatist. He is perhaps one of the best-known of modern Germans in this country, and has been the guest of our colleges and universities. *The Fatherland* (New York), to which he sends his communication, describes him as "a man of marked political ideas and independence," recalling that as "a bold champion of freedom" he has "on more than one occasion disagreed publicly with the Kaiser." One of these acts lost him the Schiller Prize. Dr. Fulda, in *The Fatherland*, asks: "Shall I as a German no longer be permitted to call myself a friend of America because over there they think the worst of us for the reason that we, dastardly attacked by a world of foes, are struggling with unanimous determination for our existence?" Dr. Fulda adds that he "knows very well that public opinion over there has largely been misled by our opponents, and is continuously being misled." He does not so much blame us for being misled at first because through the cutting of the German cable the English were able to "guillotine our [German] honor without the least interference." But "one should assume that he who has once been unmasked as a liar therewith should have lost the blind confidence of the impartial in his future assertions. In spite of this, altho the first ridiculous news of German defeats and interior dissent could not withstand the far-sounding echo of facts, there still seems to be no twisting of facts, no defamation, which over there is considered as too thin and too ridiculous by the press and as too shameless by the public."



THE CITY HALL AT BRUGES.

Bruges promptly yielded and escaped bombardment, and as it is outside the line of conflict it bids fair to stand intact to enforce by contrast the losses elsewhere.

With this preliminary estimate of the fairness of American judgment, Dr. Fulda proceeds to rehearse the points of Germany's case. They have become tolerably familiar to us by now, but Dr. Fulda's statement of them is perhaps superior to most of his predecessors. To begin with, he asks:

"Should the Germans, who since they fought for and attained their national unity have exclusively devoted themselves to works of peace and culture, suddenly have been transformed into an adventurous, booty-hungry horde which from mere lust challenged a tremendously superior force to do battle? Should they suddenly have sacrificed to their so-called militarism all their other efforts in commerce, industry, art, and science in order to risk their very existence for the love of this Moloch? Do you believe that, Americans?"

Dr. Fulda, who is introduced to us as a critic of the Kaiser, declares that "too many Americans emphasize that they are not making the German people responsible for this war, but only and alone the German Emperor." He replies:

"It is hardly conceivable how serious-minded people can lend themselves to the spreading of a fable so childish. When William II., twenty-nine years old, mounted the throne, the entire world said about him that his aim was the acquirement of the laurels of war. In spite of this, for twenty-six years he has shown that this accusation was absurd, and has proved himself to be the most honest and most dependable protector of European peace—yes, the very circle of enemies which now dares to call him a military despot thirsting for glory has year in and year out ridiculed him as a ruler the provocation to the very blood of whom was an amusement absolutely fraught with no danger. He who has never been misled by the fiery enthusiasm of youth nor by the full strength of ripe manhood to adorn his brow with the bloody halo of glory, now when his hair is turned gray should have suddenly turned into a Cæsar, an Attila? Do you believe that, Americans?

"It is a fact, in times of peace there have been certain differences of opinion between the Emperor and his people. Altho at all times the honesty of his intentions was elevated above every doubt, the one or other impulsive move he took to obtain their realization exposed him to criticism at home. To-day one may safely admit that; to-day, when of these trifling disputes not even a breath, not even a shadow, remains. Never before has his whole people, his whole nation, in every grade of education, in all classes, in all parties, stood behind him so absolutely without reserve as now, after he in the last, the very last, hour, driven by direst need, finally drew the sword to ward off an attack from three sides, long ago prepared.

"Our nation and our Emperor have not wanted this war and are not to be blamed for it. Even the White Book of the German Government, by the very uncontrovertible language of its documents, must convince every impartial being of this fact. And day by day the overwhelming evidence of the plot, systematically hatched and systematically carried out under the guidance

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of England, which put before us the alternative of cutting our way through or being annihilated, is increasing."

On the Belgian question Dr. Fulda writes:

"How with the aid of this bugaboo the entire neutral world has been stirred up against us, after England made it the hypocritical excuse for her declaration of war! We knew very well that England and France were determined to violate this neutrality; but then we should have been very good and we should have waited until they did so! wait until their armies would break into our country across our unprotected Belgian frontier! In other words, we should commit national suicide. Who even up until now has doubted the German assertion that Belgium, together with England and France, was under one cover and herself had thrown away her neutrality must have his eyes opened by the latest official developments. The documents of the Belgian General Staff which have fallen into our hands contain an agreement according to which the march through Belgium of British troops in the case of a German-French war was provided for in all details. Whosoever in the face of this document repeats the assertion that we have committed a violation of innocent Belgium places himself into the service of a historical forgery."

A few more points that still are troubling neutral nations receive Dr. Fulda's attention:

"Our national Army, permeated with ethical seriousness and iron discipline, wherein the scientist stands alongside of the farmer, the workman, and the artist, should be guilty of unnecessary severity, uncontrollable brutality, brutality against people unable to defend themselves? Do you believe that, Americans?

"The climax of absurdity, however, is reached when the Germans, who in their love and appreciation of art are not surpassed by any people in the world, are accused of having raged as vandals against works of art. Even now these accusations, which the French Government itself had the pitiful courage to support, have proved totally groundless. The City Hall at Louvain stands uninjured; while the populace fired at them, our soldiers have, risking their own lives, saved it from the flames. An Imperial art commission followed our victorious troops in Belgium on the heel, in order to take charge of the guarding and administration of the treasures of art. The Cathedral at Reims has received but slight damage, and would not have been damaged at all had its tower not been misused by the French as an observation station. I would like to see the commander of an army who, for the sake of the safety of a historical monument, would forget the safety of the troops entrusted into his care!

"Enough of it! What I have stated is sufficient to show what low weapons our enemies are using behind the battle-field to sully Germany's shield of honor. It is enough for those who care to listen at all. But also wherever the weak voice of one rebounds from ears stubbornly closed, the more powerful voice of truth eventually will force a more just verdict.

"Justice—that is all that we expect from America. We respect its neutrality; we do not ask from it an ideal partizanship for our benefit. If it does not have for us the sympathy which we have already extended to it and, after a century and a half of unclouded intercourse between the two nations, have anticipated there, then we can not imbue it with that spirit by reasoning."

One of Dr. Fulda's questions dealt with the point of Germany's supermilitarism, a prepossession that led her in the eyes of her critics to brave the hazard of conflict with any and all foes. While not bearing directly on this, a statement that puts at least part of the responsibility on Germany comes from Prof. Paul Nartop, of the University of Marburg, who examines in the *Kölnische Zeitung* the point "whether Germany went into this conflict with a clear conscience or whether the awful guilt of this catastrophe, in which the whole world must needs share, is to be laid at her door." In a passage translated for the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"This is the utterance of a German who loves his Fatherland, but who, as a scholar and friend of peace, has sought to maintain an unbiased judgment concerning the politics of his country. This judgment, for that matter, scarcely differs from that which prevails among us, whether in Government circles, the representatives of culture, or the people and Army as a whole. . . . . .

AT THE STORM-CENTER IN FLANDERS.

Dixmude Church stands a gaunt ruin to mark the spot of some of the severest fighting in the German attempt to reach Calais.

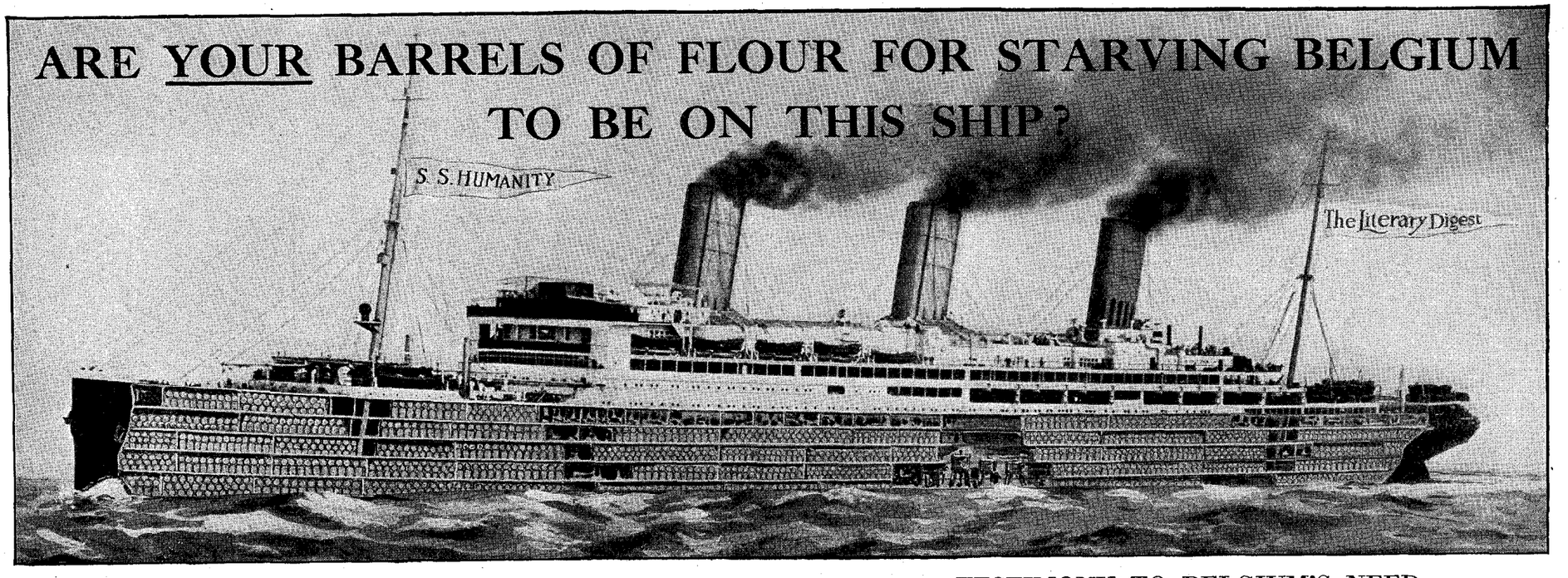
"No doubt our diplomats have committed errors—less within a recent period, but, at any rate, before. In two points, however, even a Bismarck would not have acted differently from our diplomats; he would, as they did, have worked for peace as long as it was possible, but would have held the possibility of a war, even a war with two fronts, steadily in view.

"Never, however, would he have allowed it to come to pass that when the war became inevitable the three greatest Powers outside of Germany and the United States should be allied in opposition against us. And that would probably have sufficed to maintain peace. For no two of the three Powers would, without being sure of the third, have dared to attack the indissolubly united forces of Germany and Austria.

"In this sense I do not hesitate to declare, altho a German, that Germany is not altogether innocent of the outbreak of the war; not that there can be even the slightest doubt of her sincerest love of peace; but her diplomats did not recognize the road upon which alone peace could have been maintained, or did not know how to conquer the towering difficulties which confronted them on that road.

"Of the three opposing Powers, however, England approached nearest, perhaps, for a time, to the intention of maintaining peace; in any case, her attitude was the decisive factor. With England earnestly opposed to it, war could not take place."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



HUMANITY'S MISSION

THE BELGIUM FLOUR FUND of THE LITERARY DIGEST has grown inspiringly. Last week it was reported as 1,217 barrels. This week the report (up to Dec. 2, inclusive) exceeds 3,290 barrels. Digest readers have delighted us with their promptness of response. Their letters have shown how deep is their sympathy, how strong their humanity. To read what some contributors have written quickens the heart-beats and makes the reader's eyes grow "teary 'round the lashes."

An Indiana lady writes: "Husband and I have a beautiful boy, an only child, who was called to higher life six years ago, and enclosed P. O. O. for $5.00 is sent to you in his name." Says a banker in Minnesota: "Here are two barrels of flour. Hurry it along to the poor starving children." A church in Arkansas took a Thanksgiving offering of $25.00, which the treasurer sends with warm words of sympathy. An offering of like character from a Pennsylvania church came in the same mail.

A letter from Hartford, Conn., is very touching. "The appeal you made," it says, "struck a responsive chord in the hearts of my four children (eldest, age 12), and they have given me their Christmas savings of months, to help along the good cause. They also asked me to send you the money that ordinarily would go for their Christmas presents. I enclose check for $20.00, which will buy four barrels of flour. We will have a poor Christmas this year, but will be far happier."

The Clinton Avenue Reformed Church Bible School Board of Newark, N. J., voted that its treasurer send check for $125.00, for 25 barrels of flour, which he did, with their prayers. A lady from Dayton, O., wrote saying: "Last Saturday I sent woolen garments for the Belgians, thinking warmth more important than food—but a family of five fed for two months! I must send a barrel of flour." And she did.

TESTIMONY TO BELGIUM'S NEED

On Nov. 30 Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, sent a telegram to the American Relief Association saying:

"The German Government renews its official declaration that conditions in Belgium are as represented, and views with great gratification the generous efforts of the American people to relieve the starving population."

And Mr. Whitlock added: **"Without such assistance there must be famine."**

Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, the famous newspaper correspondent, on Dec. 2d testified through the press to what he had seen in Belgium.

"I wish only," he wrote, "I had the power to write lines which would make the American people see the situation as it is now—which would make them understand how infinitely worse that situation must surely become during the next few months.

"In Belgium I saw this," he continued. "Homeless men, women and children by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Many of them had been prosperous. A few had wealth and practically all had been comfortable. Now with scarcely an exception they stood all upon one common plane of misery. They had lost their homes, their farms, their workshops, their livings and their means of making livings.

"I saw them tramping aimlessly along wind-swept, rain-washed roads, fleeing from burning and devastated villages. I saw them sleeping in open fields, upon the miry earth, with no cover and no shelter. I saw them herded together in the towns and cities to which many of them ultimately fled—existing God alone knows how. I saw them, ragged, furtive scarecrows, prowling in the shattered ruins of their houses, seeking salvage where there was no salvage to be found.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Your plan for Belgian relief, like your paper, is a good one," writes a merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Your project is worthy of THE LITERARY DIGEST," says another Pennsylvanian, of Braddock. "May it meet with an overwhelming response," is the wish of an attorney at Lexington, Ky., who adds a barrel. Ten dollars comes in the name of D. H. Markstein, Jr., "two years old." From W. T. Pound, in Florida, comes $100.00, for 20 barrels.

"Your record is a guarantee of the safety of the Fund," says a letter from Vicksburg, Miss., "and the staff of life means solid, sure relief"; to which this letter adds a barrel. "A small contribution for her distressed country people," comes from a lady "formerly of Brussels."

and magnified too—but not once did I see a man or woman, or even a child, that wept or cried out."

5,100 Starving In One Town.—A Special Cable Dispatch to the New York *Sun*, on Dec. 2nd, from London, said: "Typical of the pathetic requests which pour in daily from every part of Belgium are the appeals received by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium from Termonde and Hamme. In the former, 1,200 homes have been destroyed, and the population reduced from 10,000 to 4,000. There is no work and everything is lacking. In Hamme, 5100 persons are starving and are without fuel."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERARY DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received between Nov. 26 and Dec. 3, 1914

Chas. H. Swift, Ill.	$500
R. J. Cuddihy, New York City	500
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. Employees, Mechanicsburg Mills, N. Y.	314
La Crosse Lumber Co. and Employees, Mo.	250
A Canadian Friend of "The Literary Digest"	200
Vincennes Bridge Co. Office Employees, Ind.	160
Reformed Church Bible School, Newark, N. J.	125
Robert Faries, Ill.	125
W. Turner Pound, Fla.	100
"T. F." Philadelphia, Pa.	100
D. C. French & Son, Vt.	100
Lida F. Scott, N. J.	100
W. J. Campbell, Wis.	100
H. Wolff, N. Y. City	100
Anonymous, N. Y. City	100
E. Knoepke and F. Kuerschner, N. Y. City	100

$50.00 EACH—"E," N. Y.; Sam'l Hamilton, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Zabriskie; H. P. W., O.; E. F. Slayback; J. H. Winters; Raymond S. Baldwin; Albert F. Renny; West Hickory M. E. Sunday-school; G. E. Loomis; H. G. and Wife; Howse & Little Co.; H. A. Howell; L. and W. Huggins.

$25.00 EACH—Wm. L. Prout; First Christian Church, Ft. Smith; Mrs. Abbie E. Wille; Jas. W. Johnson; Adam Dingwall; Wm. Bucher; F. S. Cary; Dr. Leroy Long; Viola L. Butler; Geo. Catlin; C. B. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mark; Saint Mary's Episcopal Sunday-school; R. W. Bell; Mrs. E. M. Howe; Theo. Ames, Jr.; Geo. F. Gilmore; Joseph Knittel; "A Friend," Manhattan; The Plimpton Press; "Scrap of Paper," Upper Montclair; Mrs. Wm. L. Lyall and Children; F. M. Stillman; W. E. Davis; A German Sympathizer, Boston; G. H. Myers; A. F. Ingersoll; "X. X.," Summit; Battery A, Field Artillery, E. Orange; "H. M. A.," Brooklyn; "E. T.," New Paris; "J. Y. M.," Wilkinsburg; Citizens of Farmington; Dr. R. W. McAllister; "O. S. B.," N. Y. City; E. H. Perry & Co.; "H. E. A.," Sturgis; J. C. Stanley; Morris S. Barnett; Geo. L. Arps; Jas. Godwin; Rhines Bros. Co.; Horace Hinds; Chas. Trautman; H. L. N., Chicago; Bertha V. Saunders; H. W. Turner.

$20.00 EACH—Children A. B. Pimm; Louise M. Fischer; Alice Tappan Edgar; F. L. Ludwick; Fred O. Ellis; Union Thanksgiving Offering, Madison; F. Yarrington; A. Chernyshoff; "Beet Sugar," Denver.

$15.00 EACH—T. Y. Parker; Luettiia Moon; M. Van V. Lloyd; J. Muir Lang; "A Friend," Woodford; Minnie B. Rich; Mrs. J. H. Berry; "A. F.," Concord, Mass.; Orion Siggins; Three Friends of the Belgians, N. Y.; J. A. Thuma; Anna H. Gemeg; "Cut Flowers," Geneva, N. Y.; P. F. Norvell.

$10.00 EACH—G. W. Eisenbeis; Mr. and Mrs. D. Bates Bell; Cash, D. C.; Carrie Ashton; Claire M. Hill; P. H. Hulst; Mrs. Mary L. Houghton; E. L. Reeves; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bassett; J. W. Whiteside; Eda May Round; H. R. Crouch; E. E. Moore; Tom W. Smurr; J. Morris Carter; Amy W. Loomis; Annie B. Denison; B. A. Meyer; R. P. Templer; T. C. Hebb; E. L. Walt; C. W. K., Ia.; W. A. Carpenter; S. B. McMichael; J. E. Taggart; T. J. Barr; J. Nelson Cotton; "A Friend," S. Dak.; Horatio W. Brown; J. C. Blacker; A. McL. Jeffrey; V. D. Ressman; F. G. Hobart; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seymour; Chas. Tilghman; Helen Ford Stutzer; Mrs. E. M. Peckham; D. H. Markstein, Jr.; Mrs. Emil Goldmark; Cornelia W. Bowers; F. A. Elmes, M.D.; Myra Ames; T. M. Adams; G. Robinson; Dora Cohn; Philip Doerfer; H. M. Lee; W. Wainwright Sample, Jr.; Adolph Linsenbarth; "Cash," Detroit; Mary L. Leonard; "F. Kay," Freeport, Pa.; "E. C. T.," Milwaukee; Anonymous, Indianapolis; Anonymous, N. Y. City; Clement & Stockwell; Anonymous, Gardner; Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Verhoeff; A. D. Shattuck; Dr. W. W. Cole; E. D. Woodall; Public Roads Office, Dept. Agriculture, Wash.; F. B. Johnson; J. C. Cown; Mrs. Fredk. A. M. Burrell; Max L. Young; Sam'l E. Hillies; Janetta E. Howard; M. E. Mueller; Margaret E. A. Crawford; Mrs. Girard Abbott; Masonic Relief Board, Houston, Tex.; Dwight E. Dean; R. C. Venable; Mr. and Mrs. Graham W. Harris; Geo. P. Bretch; L. C. Josephs, Jr.; G. M. West; T. W. Summers; A. B. Barnett and Daughters; Mary F. Power; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunn; E. C. Merritt; B. W. Marston, Jr.; Francis M. Thomas; Nina M. Decker; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hubbard; Mary K. Linn; W. A. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Price; Francis Farncomb; Mrs. C. T. Crocker; T. A. Witherspoon; Trichromatic Engraving Co.; Meyer Blum; A. S. Miller; "A Friend," Colorado Springs; Henry P. Starrett; "A Friend," Hartford, Ct.; Farrar Lumber Co.; F. E. Hurley; C. V. Burnside; T. W. Murphy; H. O. Taylor; F. Wm. Heisler; Wellesley College Friend; Alfred J. Vail; Sumter Cogswell; H. L. Hulbert; F. W. Hadley; Avery A. Matheson; Jenny C. Hardy; Wm. H. Bell; W. C. Fullington; Fred S. Glassett; Gwendoline M. Dunsford; D. W. Raymond; W. Woolsey Johnson; H. H. Bellaman; Millard Cammick; Frances G. Eggleston; A. B. Howson; Arthur H. Doolittle; Valentine G. Seitz; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bradley; M. F. See; "A Wisconsin Friend," Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoag; W. W. Shuttleworth; J. L. Campbell; S. A. Webb; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Jarman; Mrs. Geo. C. Snow; Miss R. Lennon; C. W. Rider; Ida Covert; Wm. Simpson; J. Allen Holt; Miss Priscilla K. Stanley; R. O. Crockett; McWilliams Bros.; G. D. Williamson; Byron A. Case; S. R. Crockett; Mrs. Helen Blanchard; Thos. M. Goddard; W. H. McGetridge; C. Morra; E. M., Omaha; J. D. C., Pittsburg; Anonymous, Geneva; O. C. Harrington.

$5.00 EACH—M. E. McG., Pa.; O. L. C., N. J.; Bryn Mawr Student; David C. Doyle; Mrs. D. C. Doyle; Fannie Pierce; E. E. Campbell; H. C. Buck; Ella C. Buck; Ritters Papa and Mama, Ind.; O. E. Rea; C. L. Eisley; C. A. Howell; Harold S. Briggs; J. S. G., Ill.; E. A. Macdonald; B. M. Sherrill; Ada S. Best; Jno. W. Bandel; Lucile Clark Metcalf; Mrs. T. J. Walsh; Myra Means; Mrs. Charles H. Weaver; M., Richmond; D. P. Trent; Marjorie Hill; M. V. Starr; C. F. Wille; E. A. R., N. Y.; Dr. J. P. Doyle; Chas. C. Snow; S. C. Gray; Louise M. Hannum; E. W. Gibbs; J. F. Ammann; Dr. T. M. McIntosh; D. J. Conroy & Co.; W. J. Fischer; Mrs. L. St. John Hitchcock; C. Dean Varney; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Jorgensen; Dr. F. W. Mathewson; Children of Bethany House; Annie Campbell; Mary Gage Day; D. L. Coney; Hugo Brand; J. T. Gore; H. O. Gaston; R. M. Churchman; Vivian Pinson; C. R. Suydam; A. P. Ong; W. G. Brown; W. H. French; F. A. Paddock; Andrew Kalberg; H. R. Newton; Martin J. Brower; Dr. E. C. Bruch; Dr. J. H. Lamb; Jno. McLean; Wm. H. Vroom; Chas. A. Church; C. F. Turner; R. E. Chandler; Eugene N. Hays; P. V. Blond; Jno. M. Godfrey; F. A. Stoney; C. W. Chapin; Mrs. R. H. Schell; J. B. Howe; W. J. Bell; Henry Mackay; Miss C. R. Taylor; Herbert Swift; W. A. Walker; Ashland Beckett; Alan S. Gilmour; Robert B. Brandegee; R. W. Hinton, Jr.; J. J. Laumer; Marie M. Diederich; Dr. W. M. Faucher; P. H. Henry; Gaylord Riggs; Edith Taylor Kellogg; Pauline Ritter; Jno. O. Motts; Platt R. Lawton; W. K. Breckenridge; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haskell; Thos. W. Milnor; Fred. M. Thickstun; Warren W. Read; N. D. Wortendyke; May Taylor Lipman; E. P. Smart; "A Friend," N. Y.; M. Lesley Bush Brown; G. W. Pickle; Minnie F. Pickle; Mrs. Alvoni R. Allen; J. H. Crow; J. T. Crow; Blake Ozias; Mr. Bosley Thomas; D. R. and F. A. Cohen; Jennie C. Lausch; C. M. Burt; Geo. M. Slecth; W. E. Newill; F. C. Schmetz; A. G. Southard; Mrs. M. M. Hurd; Emil H. Richter; J. W. Hewitt; J. W. Fitch; Malcolm Stanton; Mrs. Muir Lang; G. Mercer Lang; Ephraim Martin; Mrs. Ephraim Martin; T. J. Williamson; C. L. Esbjorn; Mrs. G. A. Esbjorn; Walter S. Peck; Winston Stevens; Arthur C. Horsfall; E. W. Dickerson; Mary C. Hudson; Gladys Harvey; B. M. Van Derveort; Geo. Davis; A. Ashenden; F. M. Petersheim; Dr. T. Harris Boughton; E. Goodrich; Walter H. Lewthwaite; J. H. Myers; Geo. Stevens; W. P. Paxton; Chauncey C. Jencks; Jno. M. Robbins; Dr. J. M. McMorris; G. Clinton Ferris; A. N. Anderson; Wm. Beckham; W. J. Beckley; Wilhelmina S. Baumgarten; Geo. T. Bean; J. R. Davies; Eva M. Wood; F. D. Ramsey; Mrs. J. C. Wire; C. D. P. Hanton; Chas. Penrose; J. J. Boaz; Christian Churches of Big Run; Dr. T. Crawford; Dr. A. N. Collins; Mrs. Harrison Durant; Thos. A. Dingman; F. H. Sibert; Dr. J. W. Costolo; Jas. P. Stabler; G. T. Haan; Wm. Renald; Chas. Minnegerod; H. Morley Hitchcock; Mrs. Edw. F. Hoffman; C. W. Sweard; A. G. Phelps Dodge; Bessie B. Anderson; M. L. Calhoun; Chas. W. Dale; Miss C. Hansen; Dr. W. E. Allyn; H. W. Mumma; Mrs. S. Wolff; Villard Martin; Mrs. Jno. A. Vance; Jessie H. Hinks; Rose Hutson; Frank B. Ninness; J. B. Amsler; W. B. Riddel; C. S. Reeves; Daniel F. Michaels; R. W. Boult; R. Sibson; Jas. T. Brennan; Dr. B. W. Rahamy; Wyllis V. Van Metre; C. A. Phillips; W. H. Habel; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Everman; Grace H. Bullock; Frank A. Bullock; Mme. Elise Laribothe; Edith Wagner Cash; "A Brother," Tupper Lake; S. L. Henderson; J. K. Hagne; Dr. R. J. Maas; Jno. T. Tolton; Jno. C. Palmer, Jr.; Anonymous, Ogden; M. L. Lynch; Edna W. McClellan; Jas. E. Chadwick; E. T. Cushman; Carrie L. W. Gary; "Fire," Providence; H. Selby; Paul Owen Selby; W. H. Wilcox; Harry G. Fisher; Jno. Whitney Olds; Harry A. Anderson; Jessie Minot; Lela V. Minot; Cash, Blairsville, Pa.; Whitfield Jack, Jr.; H. W. Kittridge; "A Maine friend," Auburn, Me.; I. J. Hofmayer; R. L. Hubbard; Christian Endeavor Society, Alfred, Me.; Frank A. Hawkins; Mildred G. Clough; E. R. Brown; W. W. Marshall; C. L. Maillott; R. B. Strayhorn; Jno. de Stefano; Allen Clark; Sarah Baird; C. H. Hastings; D. J. Holahan; Evelyn K. Stockwell; Evelyn M. Hastings; Mrs. Helen M. Gushee; John Clark; R. H. Atkinson; C. A. Edgerton; Webster Edmunds; W. L. Hopkins; "B. S.," Northampton, Mass.; W. H. Loomis; W. R. Errett; J. M. Harley; C. E. Sutphen; Elizabeth M. Burrale; C. P. Hale; Luena F. Sands; G. E. Carson; Mr. and Mrs. Melvin T. Strider; M. D. Abrams; Geo. Woolsey; H. M. Houston; A. R. Nichols; R. T. Glassell; Fred L. Gross; "R. Fleming," Ind.; "A Friend," Morristown, N. J.; Wm. A. Duncan, Jr.; D. D. Peabody; Mrs. M. C. Howser; D. A. Sayre; "E. E. N.," Phila.; Grace E. Whitaker; H. E. Sovereign; J. S. Roosa; Bertha J. Kirpatrick; Mrs. J. H. Decker; Edw. C. Decker; W. C. Warner 2nd; Walter S. Decker; Walter S. Kupfer; "A. P. B.," Pt. Washington, N. Y.; Edwin G. Butler; "The Winnie Sisters," N. Y.; Aggie L. Sulis; Grace Endicott; Eugene Fritz, Jr.; P. L. Downs, Jr.; Sam'l Levine; Mr. and Mrs. Wade; W. H. Hoge; F. A. Nostrand; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Toby; R. B. Willison; A. J. Calderwood; Siggins Sisters; J. L. Gillespie Co.; Jessie E. Blodgett; Chas. H. King; Dr. W. L. Rathbun; Dr. W. H. White; Susan M. Porter; Emmet K. Ross; Alice M. Brown; Wm. H. Turner, Jr.; Mrs. Phoeba L. Galloway; Dr. W. L. Galloway; J. K. Fulks; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. E. Price; Robt. Conness; Chas. S. Cock; Grace M. E. Church Sunday-school, Warren, Pa.; Dr. S. W. Kelley; "S. E. H.," N. Y.; Jas. M. Lindsay; E. S. Doherty; Florence J. Hawkins; W. M. Kennedy; Alves Dixon; H. C. Duel; Harry J. Burton; Calvin Thomas; Daniel Howard; W. A. Hull; D. J. Demorest; Richard Griffith; W. H. H. Walker; Edwin and Robert English; A. A. Wilson; Julia Cooley; Geo. R. Canfield; Jean Pearson Scrimgeour; Jno. H. Veil; N. E. Truman; Edgar S. Wood; Mrs. M. M. Crawford; Mrs. B. B. Brown; Emilia V. Brown; Adele Brown; Geo. C. A. Leighton; Dr. R. D. Cody; Dr. C. D. Arnold; Robt. A. Lufburrow; W. E. Fischer; Geo. E. W. Hardy; F. D. Halstead; G. W. Naff; Arnold M. Sanborn; Mrs. Mary H. Howell; H. L. Gilbert; C. I. Leftwick; Dr. H. F. Twitchell; Constance M. Overton; E. Herman Bisler; Anna E. Bisler; Dr. John Martin; G. Marsh; Catharine Jackson; Mrs. J. J. Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Hubbard; Mrs. O. Asthorp; Jno. C. Copenhaver; W. A. Brigham; C. C. Hild; R. B. Field; W. M. Franz; Constance H. Wheeler; R. C. Patton; E. C. Boyd; Mrs. F. R. Stewart; "L.," Greensburg; M. Helen Bosworth; "H. E. H.," "E. L. T.," Bolton, Mass.; Walter Thomas; J. H. Grairo; Hyatt M. Cribbs; Jacob Embry; J. H. Bridwell; Dr. J. P. Isaac; Jno. Anderson & Son; O. L. Keyes; C. S. Newmeyer; F. Bassett; E. Foster; Margaret Leahy; Lesa Goldsmith; Henry D. Halloway; E. L. Gulick; R. N. Clark; E. D. Mackay; Happiness is Prosperity, "A Mite," Edinboro, Pa.; Geo. C. Luke; Hayes, Pa.; Mrs. D. B. Meacham; Grace Jinks Smead; "Cash," Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Aleck Boarman; Edw. E. Marion; Anonymous, O.; H. C. Woods; J. P. J., N. Y. City; W. S. Harlow; Gilbert Lay; "A Subscriber," Boston; Mrs. Geo. R. Gardner; Margaret L. K. Gardiner; Fred Sowers; "A Friend," Moosup; Employees First State Bank, Bronte; "M. C. P.," "M. A. P.," Sewickley, Pa.; W. M. Libby; W. S. Rose; Mrs. J. S. Garrison; "F. E. A.," B'klyn; Allan W. Arnold; Alfred D. Sawyer; Lizzie E. Hacker; O. L. Dickinson; Mrs. Edna Kenyon; H. R. Shroyer; M. D. Baldwin; Park H. Martin; F. E. Faust; Elizabeth C. Harvey; Sarah W. Taylor; Reuben Schutz; Sarah J. Arms; David L. Lowe; Warren E. Burton; "M. K.," Little Falls, N. Y.; Wayne B. Thompson; M. E. Church Young Men's Bible Class, Morristown, N. J.; Medora E. Sperry; C. S. C., Wash., D. C.; Kate H. Alexander; "A Friend," Oxord, O.; S. L. Perkins; Massingale & Duff; B. F. Dutton; Jno. J. O'Connell; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Peake; Wm. F. Riser; J. W. Marshall; T. F. S., Breenville, S. C.; M. H. Gould; "Cash," Hughesville, Pa.; Retha T. Johnston; Jno. E. Vawter; Maurice S. Weigle; C. B. Williams; Mark S. Wilson; Dr. W. T. Sloan; W. Roe; C. G. Willoughby; A. L. Wood; W. P. Young; Dr. Geo. W. Ely; "M.," Raleigh, N. C.; W. K. Stringer; Ben Campen; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Howland; Dr. Wm. V. Dunlap; Mary I. Jolley; Presby. Board of Home Missions, Dixon, N. Mex.; W. G. Appleton Family; E. J. Bundenthal; S. C. Buckingham; W. S. Daniels; Mrs. Mary McKenney; Dr. E. T. Sandberg; Mrs. W. H. Davidson; J. D. Foster; Huber Ferguson; Jas. T. Smith; Sarah C. Hallock; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Wilson; Chas. W. Harris; Jno. G. Allen; Mrs. G. W. Jenkins; Norman M. Paul; Geo. Kerngood; E. F. Lomileno; C. M. Vester; Dr. E. S. Bullock; W. W. Jourdin; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webster; Mrs. E. J. Taylor; W. H. Vail; A. E. Cofrin; J. C. Franzen; "A Heathen," Wash., D. C.; "E. L. T.," Jamaica Plain; J. C. J. Wainwright; H. L. Winchell and Family; Edw. Simmons; Mary Jane Witteumyer; Angela B. Neal; Henrietta A. Johnston; Ethel H. W. Bolse; E. A. Rollins; J. C. Gregson; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson; Kenedy Feed Co.; Jno. B. Simpson; Mary A. Roberts; F. F. Stranahan; Dr. W. M. Davis; S. N. Hols; W. M. Hendren; M. L. Brainard; Harry C. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Y. Bayliss; R. E. Thoussen; Jno. W. Ash; Dr. R. W. Love; Mrs. J. L. Beeson; A. M. Austin; Mary M. Kemp; K. F. Potter; D. G. Mebane; Lewis Schrader; J. Shirley Kines; Sidney E. Trumbull; Wm. E. Hackney; Richard M. Evans; Geo. C. Potter; Martin Kennedy, Jr.; Jno. Leavitt; Wm. T. Briggs; Edw. C. Shotwell; Geo. M. Humphrey; Wm. C. Hutchens; Godfrey Hillabrandt; Daniel S. Graham; Mrs. Edw. G. Halsey; Mrs. Marks Jacobus; B. I. Mathews, First Presby. Church Men's Bible Class, Ligonier; Mrs. C. D. Ambrose; P. N. Harley; C. H. I., Cleveland; Mrs. J. Cosgrove; John Cosgrove; R. G. Hadelick; R. W. Knight; Lawrence Weed; Wm. Rothenberg; Algernon Blair; Frank M. Kelly; Laura F. Shipe; J. A. Cooley, Md.; Mrs. Ed. Blackburne; Dr. J. B. Stewart; R. C. Wilkinson; J. G., Ironwood; Lucy L. Pleasants; R. W. Shawhan; Memory of Mary Page, Detroit; E. C. Speck; Dr. J. L. Snavely; Mrs. E. B. Potter; Cumberland Presby. Sunday-school, Providence, Ky.; Harriet G. Thatcher; E. L. Schooler; Mrs. S. P. Brown; Mrs. H. H. Denison; A. E. Shaw; Wm. D. Gordon; W. D. Shepard; Katharine S. Chipp; Dr. J. C. Medd; Maurice P. Niven; P. H. H., Cambridge, Mass.; Elizabeth Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. O. R. McKay; Mary B. Mooers; A. L. Pack; C. P. Wilson; A. M. Dell; B. A. Walker; B. B. Whitley; Mary L. Duncan; Mrs. J. H. Warner; J. H. Warner; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Guild; F. W. E., Beno; J. A. Esser; Mrs. Fannie E. Standish; Olive E. Price; D. Thompson; B. P. Gibbs; Jean Brown; Wilhelmina M. Fischer; L. B. P., Eldridge, Md.; Dr. T. Bebie; Mrs. W. R. Todd.

$4.00 EACH—M. J. Sloat; Eliza A. Fisher; W. W. Fisher.

$3.00 EACH—Mrs. O. E. M. Keller; J. L. Wenz; Jas. A. Phelan; Mrs. S. Argersinger; Anonymous, N. Y.; C. M. Brooke; H. C. N., Louisville, Ky.

$2.50 EACH—Theodore H. Ames; Wyllys P. Ames; S. B. Marks, Jr.; B. M. Baker; Fortunata Kirpatrick; Herbert K. Kirpatrick; Ray McAdams; Lee J. Hartzell; Mrs. A. J. Browne; Mrs. L. D. Mosher; R. G. Wright; Edw. Mayhew; Fred Barron; May R. Clymer; Emily E. Clymer; E. L. Root; L. M. Crandall; Mrs. Geo. D. Bradford; Bessie Bradford.

$2.00 EACH—Willard Brewster; J. Hoe Ducker; E. Grainger; Herbert E. Rice; S. S. Seddon; Emma W. Thom; H. E. Sangster; Lawrence Miller; C. S. MacGowan; Jno. R. Eldridge; G. G. Glasgow; H. W. Bronse; C. C. Gray; J. Robert McLernon; Lillian M. Benton; Mrs. M. L. Fisher; Gladys Brooke; Phenix Methodist Church, Phenix Baptist Church, R. I.

$1.00 EACH—Mary Challis; W. Montgomery; E. O. Decker; Grace O. Johnson; E. L. Cole; A. E. Johnson; Ira Stevens; A Friend, Bellevue, Ky.; Martin H. Ball; God Bless, Dallas, Tex.; H. J. Thiede; J. M. Gravet; Elizabeth Powelson; W. Gooding Fisher; Jas. Harley; Mrs. Alice Smith; A Wee Bit, Bridgeport, Ct.

50 CENTS EACH—M. W. Niethammer; P. M. Irvine; Eunice Hawkins.

MISCELLANEOUS AMOUNTS—Church of the Brethren, Ia., $97.84; Congregational Sunday-school, Me., $45.00; "Roslyn," Md., $30.00; Free Methodist Church, Pa., $26.50; Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Delhi, O., $20.93; Fred L. Rosemond and Family, O., $12.00; Canoe Camp Church Congregation, Pa., $11.11; First Baptist Church, Baraca Class, N. C., $11.05; Estella B. Crane, Miss., $11.00; Union Church Congregation, Pa., $7.37; Mrs. Lee Schrader, Ind., $7.00; Churches of Biggsville, Ill., $6.65; Mrs. M. J. Beaslin, Mo., $6.50; Lincoln Memorial School Teachers and Pupils, Ala., $6.10; Johnson & Johnson, N. C., $6.00; D. J. Conroy & Co., Employees, Fla., $6.00; Mrs. J. E. McGiffert, D. C., $6.00; H. F. Reming, Me., $5.50; Women's Book Club, Wash., $5.50; Roeville Sunday-school, N. J., $5.14; Churches of Gladstone, Ill., $1.50.

Previously acknowledged	$6,085	**Barrels Flour**	1,217
Total amount	$16,484.73	**Barrels Flour**	3,297

Send No Flour. It will be bought economically near the Seaboard, saving cost of transportation

All contributions acknowledged in our columns. Address: BELGIUM FLOUR FUND, LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VERSE-MAKING IN THE TRENCHES

THE FERVOR of "lofty song," which has always flamed above the smoke of battle-fields, burns anew, says a writer in the Paris *Figaro*, who calls attention to poems by Rostand, Zamacois, and other notable poets contributed to the columns of that journal. Yet more striking still, we are told, is the fact that a great quantity of verse comes to the *Figaro* day after day from soldiers, nurses, and general workers at various points along the front. It is admitted that in these efforts the expression does not always measure up to the subject. Yet if, as La Bruyère says, "the writing of a book is a trade in itself," so also, according to the present writer, it is a trade in itself "to cry out one's sorrow and one's joy in the language of Apollo, to drape with harmonious phrase and winged phrase one's hate or one's love." The souls of these poets in action, he explains, are overwhelmed with emotion and their minds confronted with such mighty happenings that they are too strained to conceive of them justly. Spontaneously as patriotic songs spring to the lips of soldiers on the march, poetry flows from the pen of every Frenchman who tries to express what he feels in the present circumstances. Simplicity and sincerity, consequently, are the chief characteristics of this verse from the trenches, and it would seem, the writer tells us, that France is "finding its youth again and can understand only two essential passions—great hate and great love." We read then:

"Love is the subject of all these new poets; love for wounded France, for her ruined monuments, for her imperiled traditions, love for her sons that have died and for those who are about to die. And hate, as well—hate for the barbarians who brought these woes upon her. Yet their love is born of this hate. . . . Take this passage, for example, from a poem written by Maurice Lecœur, a sergeant in the 89th Regiment, on the evening of the battle of Islettes:

> So the Prussians passed through here?—
> What wake of carnage, ruin, and of hate!
> Lo, Vandal and the Cimbrian live again
> And wallow in their ancient gory mire!
> Ye savages of gun and shell,
> Ye curst assassins in a land despoiled—
> The blood ye shed shall ever stain your souls!

Less redolent of anathema, but equally informed with martial spirit, is the picture presented by Lieutenant Jacob, of the 141st Infantry, of a troop movement. He writes:

> Comes the order to advance, and the squads deploying wide
> Seek the foe on every side;
> Bold but slowly 'gainst the chance of the warning sound that fills
> The air with whisper as it kills.

Prince Charles of Bourbon is responsible for a poem to the memory of a private, Voituret, who achieved fame in the battle of the Marne. A selection from it follows:

> The River Marne flows red to-day, and will still redder flow,
> For see where singly Voituret has stretched six foemen low.
> The lion fighting for its prey, the fiercer grows as triumphs show—
> A crash of shell—Voituret's day fate turns to night—so brave men go!

Other poems cited by the *Figaro* writer pay homage to the dead on the field of honor, and not a few are tributes to "heroic Belgium." We read, for instance:

> "What of your rights or treaties?"—
> The haughty German word—
> "Stand by or die, as I make my way!"
> Calmly, proudly, Belgium heard.
> "What of my soul and honor?"
> Stedfast her reply—
> "On the cross, but not on the scaffold,
> Is the Belgian way to die!"

Another Frenchman, Jean de Kerlacq, apostrophizes King Albert of Belgium as follows:

> The cup of very blood you drank
> Nor 'fore the agony quailed or shrank.
> Think not we reckon slight of this,
> Valiant in field and sacrifice!
> Our children shall the legend tell
> Of Albert, King, whose name shall spell
> Wherever read as none other can:
> "Great King, Great Soldier, and A Man!"

As an example of the patriotic devotion awakened by the present conflict, these selections from a hymn to France are offered:

> Hail France, my native land, and home of all that's high and fair!
> I bid thee fear no hostile hand nor hordes that grind loved acres bare.
> For they shall bloom another morn, a smile more radiant and wide—
> Enriched with rarer wheat and corn wherever one last foeman died!

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPREAD OF PRUSSIAN CULTURE

IT HAS BEEN the practise of many American educators to express gratitude to Germany not only in words, but in practical imitation, for the modern methods she has introduced into the field of pedagogics. How far Germany's example has penetrated may not be widely apprehended; but our attention is now called to these facts by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer. Mr. Hueffer, tho an English subject, with part English blood, partakes, as his name shows, also of German extraction, and that same circumstance has already plunged him in serious straits in the spy-suspecting country of his citizenship. While making it clear to his British compatriots that he has a most intense dislike for Prussian culture, he shows at the same time how it has been extending its influence throughout Europe and America. Simultaneously, as he pictures it, this culture has been deteriorating, yet spreading its sway, and he is glad that the war affords a prospect of checking it. Prussian culture is to him a machine-made and dehumanized affair whose extension proves fatal to the gentler and higher culture of other nations.

So far as Germany herself is concerned, it is his contention that "under the auspices of Prussia the standard of culture . . . has steadily and swiftly deteriorated." This in turn has "caused a deterioration of culture throughout the whole civilized world." Germany, he insists in *The Outlook* (London), "has produced no art of a really capital kind since 1870, and all German art and learning have been steadily on the down grade since 1848"—the year after which "the Prussian hegemony of Germany began to become a part of international politics." Mr. Hueffer goes to considerable pains to show that these views have not been suddenly forced upon him by the exigencies of the war, and he insists that the present war has in no way increased his long-standing hatred for Prussia, and that for a quarter of a century he has been writing upon this subject. He declares his hatred of the "by-products theory of life," of materialism, and the "reduction of learning to philology." What he most desires to promote is "sympathetic insight between man and man—the quality that is called imagination." "It is these things that Prussia has desired to impose on the civilized world; it is the last quality that Prussia has desired to stamp out of its dominions and the dominions of the unfortunate nations that Prussia has forced to federate with herself." He writes:

"It will, I suppose, be conceded by most people that the effects of the Prussian university system and of Prussian pedagogics upon this country, upon the United States, and upon the British colonies and dependencies have been profound and far-reaching. But I fancy that most people imagine the Latin countries to be fairly immune from that Teutonic influence."

Mr. Hueffer tries to correct this impression by quoting from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

two Latin writers; first the Spaniard, Prof. G. Morente, who delivered a lecture at the Atheneum of Madrid last January, from which we translate the following:

"During the nineteenth century, in effect, the German universities have made the most strenuous efforts to attain to the highest type of scientific corporation, in the modern meaning of the term. To this end they put forth at the beginning of the nineteenth century a multitude of exalted principles applied to the theory of education, self-culture, personal and formal education, and pedagogy. The consequences of these titanic efforts have been a great generation of men who have aspired to be encyclopedists in knowledge, in art, in social science. . . . The dilettante among them is no more than a base caricature of those old classic spirits."

CIVILIZATION LOOKS IN THE MIRROR.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

To many American educators this praise from such a source would seem, perhaps, to speak well for a new progressive spirit in a supposedly backward land, but Mr. Hueffer finds it "really amazing as well as depressing to see how exactly Professor Morente has absorbed and adopted the Prussian formula and Prussian ideal." This he supplements with a quotation from the *Mercure de France* (Paris), a journal which was, until its extinction owing to the present war, "on the whole the most influential organ of intellectual France." It said:

"At one time Germany was the first nation in the world in the domain of philological and historical research. During the last dozen years our universities have entered that field and, while we were organizing our faculties and our scientific equipment, Germany has beaten us along another line by devoting all her efforts to the creation and organization of technical universities. It is time to follow her example in this new move, for here it is not a mere question of theoretic sciences or of the luxury of knowledge, but it means the material prosperity of the whole nation.

"The great danger will begin for us when those thousands of workers trained by these technical universities can no longer find sufficient employment in their own land. It only needs a standstill in German industries—and certain branches are at this moment paralyzed—and thousands of engineers and millions of workmen will be out. Then some diversion may become necessary. 'Hungry people have no ears.' It is there, in this prospect, more or less distant, that the danger to the immediate neighbors of Germany lies."

That the same thing, Mr. Hueffer goes on to assert, has happened to many professors in England, "and, much more, to professors in the United States, has been lamentably apparent for many years." We read:

"Particularly in the United States, and more particularly of late years, many distinguished occupants of professional chairs have been remarkably drilled by Prussian leaders of thought. They have indeed been so remarkably well drilled that certain of their utterances, particularly in regard to German life and letters, read or sound exactly as if they had been dictated by and reproduce the exact tone of a Prussian Minister of Education.

"This is in itself lamentable, but it is a fairly familiar state of affairs to any one who has studied the matter. And that English scholarship also should be under the spell of German specialism, to the exclusion of more vital issues, is familiar enough too. But I must confess that my heart failed me when I read those Spanish words to the effect that 'the consequences of Prussia's titanic efforts have been the arising of a great generation of men who aspire to be encyclopedic in learning, in the arts, and in social problems.' For that that should be held before Spain—that great mother-country of learning; and before Spanish South America, that immense Golconda that may very well be regarded as the land of promise of the future—is a vision very horrible indeed. English imitation and absorption of Prussian ideas is a thing of much older growth—a growth typified by the Great Exhibition of 1851 and by monuments like the Albert Memorial. And I dare say that some such cataclysm as that of to-day was absolutely necessary to make the English nation in general, and English thinkers in particular, revise their estimate of Prussian influence upon the world."

Mr. Hueffer proceeds with the vigor that may be accounted for as partizan rancor, but also produces for us an interesting, forgotten document:

"How deep the Prussian influence upon English life and thought became in the last century, and to what indecent and disgusting lengths it could force its advocates, is, I think, very forcibly proved by the following extracts from a letter to *The Times* of November 18, 1870. It should be remembered that at that date the siege of Paris had begun, but had not ended; that France, the age-long benefactress of every human being whose aspirations soar beyond oatmeal-porridge and raw force, was in such an agony as should have moved the most callous of elders to sympathy. And yet a human being of British extraction could be found to write:

"'SIR—It is probably an amiable trait of human nature, this cheap pity and newspaper lamentation over fallen and afflicted France; but it seems to me a very idle, dangerous, and misguided feeling. . . . The question for the Germans, in this crisis, is not one of "magnanimity," of "heroic pity," and forgiveness to a fallen foe, but of solid prudence and practical consideration. . . . In all history there is no insolent, unjust neighbor that ever got so complete, instantaneous, and ignominious a smashing down as France has now got from Germany. . . . [There follows a long, typically Victorian version of the histories of France and Germany—one long glorification of Prussia and the Prussian spirit, bringing in as usual Charles V., Protestantism, liberty, and all the usual paraphernalia of the generation. And this concludes.] . . . That pathetic Niobe of Denmark, reft violently of her children, is also nearly gone; and will go altogether so soon as knowledge of the matter is had. Bismarck, as I read him . . . shows no invincible "lust of territory," nor is tormented with "vulgar ambition," etc.; but has aims very far beyond that sphere, and in fact seems to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand, and successful steps toward an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation, and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vaporing, vainglorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and oversensitive France, seems to me the hopefulest (sic) public fact that has occurred in my time—I remain, Sir, yours truly.'

"This letter is signed 'Thomas Carlyle.'"

The writer finally justifies his position by assertions of his long-standing opposition to Prussian ideas:

"I have spent longish periods in reflecting on these and kindred matters. I do not mean to say that I have had Prussia perpetually on the brain—tho I could almost say that. . . . And I make the claim, simply because it is the most ardent desire of my public life that these articles should be read with tranquillity and an assured belief in their facts by the uninstructed reader. If their gist were affected by the present war I should be less trustworthy; but the present war has in no way increased my hatred for Prussia."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE JEWS OF POLAND DURING THE WAR

A VAGUE but general impression has obtained that, through the war, a new day has arisen for the Jew in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Kingdoms of the Czar. So loyally have the Jews been said to be bearing their part of the struggle of the nations where they have been domiciled that their natural reward would seem to be release from the hard conditions under which they have lived. It is, however, asserted by Dr. Georg Brandes that at least in Poland "during the war the glow of the bloody hatred of the Jews has blazed out in far stronger flames, and the Russian Government has as yet done nothing to subdue or quench the fire." Dr. Brandes, who writes in *The Day* (New York), a paper issued by Mr. Herman Bernstein, tells us that during his visit to America last spring he was continually attacked in the Jewish papers of this country as "the callous denier of the Jews." He calls it nonsense "as is most of that which appears in print," but he mentions the fact to prove "at least that it is not on behalf of my blood, but on behalf of my mind, that I speak on this occasion." We read:

Copyrighted by Puck Publishing Co.

THE CZAR'S SHIELD—"MY BELOVED JEWS."

—Hy. Mayer in *Puck* (New York).

"During the mobilization several Polish newspapers, for instance, the *Glos Lubelski*, brought the alarming news in heavy type: 'In England great pogroms against the Jews. The English Government does not check them.' The paper was conscious of the lie. But the question was to set an example to follow.

"When the lack of gold and silver began to be felt, the Polish newspapers accused the Jews of hiding the valuable metals. On closer examination it was found that many non-Jewish business people (for instance, Ignaschewski in Lublin, a very rich Pole) were withholding whole bags full of gold and silver coins, for which they were punished rather severely; but this was not proved against a single Jew.

"Furthermore, the Jews were, among other things, accused of having smuggled in a coffin 1,500,000 rubles in gold into Germany, and the protest against the accusation entered by the representatives and ministers of the Jewish congregation of Warsaw was printed in Russian papers, but not in a single Polish one.

"All these things were preparations for pogroms, but many others were made. The anti-Semites printed a proclamation in Yiddish in which the Jews were called upon to revolt against Russia; they took care that this proclamation was put into the pocket of the unsuspecting Jews in the streets of the different towns; those who had distributed the papers denounced the party concerned to the police. Everybody upon whom the proclamation was found was shot.

"At last the Jews were, as in the Middle Ages, both in word and writing, accused of having poisoned the wells. If some Cossacks or other Russian soldiers died the Poles accused the Jews of having caused their death.

"The chief accusation was, however, the accusation of espionage, which obtained credence and was used both when Austrian troops came to some town or village and when Russian troops expelled the Austrians. The result was the same. A suitable number of Jews were conscientiously shot by the Russians as well as by the Austrians.

"There are, however, lists of those who really have been unmasked as spies. A Potocki was among them and had to pay for it with his life; but no Jewish name is found on these lists."

The accusation, declares Dr. Brandes, is always believed, "as the Jew has for about two thousand years been characterized as Judas," and the famous rationalist Jew proceeds to give us this interesting analysis of what he calls the Judas "legend":

"The legend about Judas may without exaggeration be described as one of the most foolish legends of antiquity; that it has been believed is one proof among thousands of the indescribable simplicity of mankind. Few legends carry like it the stamp of lie on their faces, and few legends have millennium after millennium caused so many evils and horrors. It has tortured and murdered by hundred thousands.

"According to the supposition the story is impossible. The supposition is that a man in possession of superhuman attributes, a god or a demigod, day after day goes about and speaks in the open air in a town and its neighborhood. So little does he make a secret of his doings that a short time before he has made his entry at broad daylight, welcomed with exultation by the whole population.

"He is known by each and all, by each woman and each child. So little does he want to hide that he walks about accompanied by his disciples, preaching day and night, sleeping among them. And to think it should be necessary to buy one of his disciples to denounce him and deliver him, to betray him and that—for the sake of the effect—with a kiss! Indeed, if he had hidden in some cellar, then there would be some meaning to it; but as things are, those who seek him need only ask, 'Which of you is Jesus?' He would not have tried to deny his name.

"Judas is then not only quite superfluous, but an absurdity, the origin of which is to be found in the desire to place the black traitor opposite the white hero of light and in the hatred of Jews arising among the first Gentile Christians, who later made the world forget that not only the straw doll, Judas, but also Jesus and all the Apostles, all the disciples, and all the evangelists were Jews.

"Nevertheless in the conception of the rude masses this Judas—as he was called—has become the Jew, the typical Jew, the traitor and the spy.

"Still as late as in the last decennium of the last century Capt. Alfred Dreyfus fell a victim to this old, foolish legend.

"And now it is again rehashed against the Jews in Russian Poland.

"The pogroms have, by virtue of these Judas accusations and the many other dreadful accusations, spread all over Russian Poland, and there they are spreading more and more, while

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Galicia as well as Posen has proved susceptible to the incitations which have not failed. Many hundreds of innocent people have fallen victims to them."

The writer selects what he calls a few instances out of the many:

"In the town of Bechava, conquered by the Austrians, the Polish leaders, among whom was a very well-known estate-owner, applied to the Austrian commandant, accusing the Jews of secret connection with the Russian Army. In consequence of this the Austrians killed a sixty-seven-year-old man called Wallstein, and his seventeen-year-old son.

"When, after a short time, the Austrians were driven away, the same estate-owner accused the Jews of the town to the Russian commandant of being in communication with the Austrians, having delivered to them all provisions for the purpose of depriving the Russians of them. In consequence of his accusation many Jews were shot and their houses burned down.

"In the towns of Janow and Krasnik the Jews were accused of having put out mines to destroy the Russians. The Jews, and among them many children, were hanged on the telegraph-poles and the two towns destroyed.

"The town of Samosch was conquered by the Austrian Sokol troops, those beautiful, slender people whom you do not forget when once you have seen them train in the capital of Galicia. When they were driven away from the Russian Army the Poles accused the Jews of the town of having been the accomplices of the Austrians. Twelve Jews were arrested. When they denied the charge they were sentenced to death.

"Five of them had been already hanged when, in the middle of the execution, a Russian priest, carrying an image of the Virgin in his hand, appeared and with his hand on this image took the oath that the Jews were innocent and that the accusation was all an outcome of Polish hatred of the Jews. He proved that the Poles of the town themselves had supported the Austrians, and that even a telephone connection with Lemberg could be found. The seven Jews were then set free; five had already been hanged.

"In the town of Jusefow the Jews were accused of having poisoned the wells through which hundreds of Cossacks had lost their lives. Seventy-eight Jews were killed, many women were ravished, and houses and shops plundered.

"Similar events happened and still happen daily by hundreds. Greater or smaller pogroms with murder, rape, and plunder have thus taken place in the districts of Warsaw, Random, Petrikow, and Kelts.

"Eye-witnesses have told me about Jewish soldiers in the different lazarettos who have turned mad, not through the unavoidable horrors of the war, but because of the pogroms they have witnessed in the towns they have passed. They mistake those they have seen murdered for their own relations; they imagine they see their own mothers, sisters, or beloved ones in that plight. They are always raving about the same thing.

"The pursuit of the Jews by the Russian-Polish anti-Semites is the more invidious under these circumstances, as 300,000 Jewish soldiers, among them many volunteers, are serving in the Russian Army, and as the self-sacrifice of the army of the Red Cross hitherto has been immeasurable. In the congregations are special hospitals for Russian soldiers—regardless of their creed—founded by Jews and with Jewish moneys.

"Not a few Jewish soldiers have already won the highest military distinctions, nay, a few of them have even received them from Mr. Rennenkampf, the commander-in-chief himself, who used to be a zealous anti-Semite, as the Russian court on the whole is passionately anti-Semite. The manifesto from the Czar 'To my dear Jewish subjects,' which has been printed in the French newspapers, has never been anything but a fabrication.

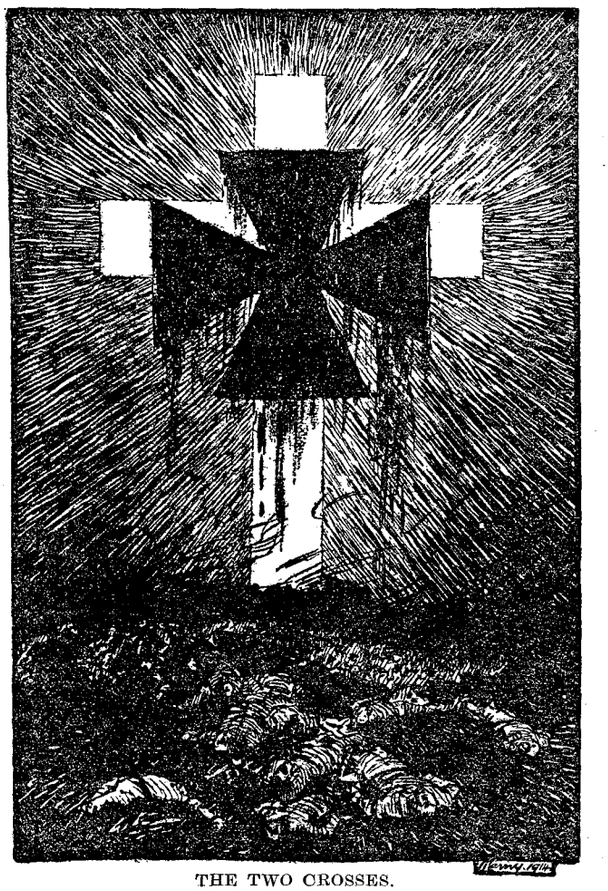
"While the usual accusation against the Jews in Russian Poland was that of sympathizing with the Russians, for which they have no special reason, A. Warinski, who in Russia is classed among the black ones, also called the true Russians in *Politiken*, has made the charge against them that the German attempts of gaining the Poles 'have only had the effect desired on the Russian and Polish Jews, as these elements because of psychological relation with the Prussians feel disposed to place themselves at the side of Germany.'

"This accusation and the arguments for it might express the culmination. The Jew shall and must be Judas. If it can not be accomplished in one way, the opposite way is tried.

"Mr. Warinski does not say one word about how many Jews have gone into the war as volunteers out of pure enthusiasm for Poland. They have not been able to believe, as I for my part can not believe, that the last outcrop of nationalism in Russian Poland is more than a temporary epidemic."

WAR'S DISRUPTION OF RELIGIOUS WORK

FEARS WERE EXPREST at the beginning of the war that the various missionary enterprises of the world might be seriously affected. These fears have been more than realized, it appears, and the missionary situation becomes more and more acute. One of the most serious spiritual effects, says *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, December), is the dismemberment of many international Christian organizations. "The Christian Endeavorers of different lands have been obliged to break off friendly correspondence and to become enemies." Over 200,000 members of the Y. M. C. A. are in the various armies of Europe, reports Dr. John R. Mott, and there is scarcely a secretary not under arms. The Geneva association presents the most poignant case. At the outbreak of the war its three secretaries separated, one to fight under the German colors, one under the French, and the third to stand and wait with the Swiss troops. The survey of conditions continues:



THE TWO CROSSES.

—Henry in *The Daily Chronicle* (London).

"Sunday-school workers have been closely united all over the world and met last year at Zurich. In 1916 they planned to have a convention in Japan, but to-day many of their members are under arms and under oath to kill one another. . . . . .

"The Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference is split into British, German, and French factions, and only God by his love and power can weld them together again.

"'What a mockery is war,' writes Bishop Nuelson, of the American Methodist Church, 'that the German Roesch and the Frenchman Campy, two Methodist missionaries, laboring for awhile shoulder to shoulder in our North-African Mission at Algiers, preaching the Gospel of Christ to the Moslems, should be compelled as officers in hostile armies to lead their companies against one another.'

"Dr. Friedrich Roesch was a graduate of the University of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Heidelberg and a Methodist missionary in Algiers. He was fatally wounded in the battle of Verdun, September 10. Dr. Roesch was one of the best Arabic scholars of North Africa and he put his learning to the Master's use.

"The deadly effect of the war on student work in Europe can be imagined when we realize that it puts an end for some time to such conferences as that held last summer in Austrian Silesia. At that time representatives of some fourteen nations were gathered in harmony at the feet of Christ—Germans, Czechs, Poles, Magyars, Croats, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Russians, Dutch, French, Swiss, English, and Americans. Now political intrigue and national selfishness have brought discord.

"In France it is said that 280 of the 450 pastors of the National Union of Reformed Churches were liable to service when the war broke out. This leaves, therefore, half the churches of Protestant France, for the time being, pastorless.

"Even in neutral lands the deadly conflict has a spiritual as well as a material effect. Dr. Walling Clark, for twenty-five years a Methodist missionary in Italy, reports that in spite of Italy's neutrality, commercial and industrial activities throughout the land are paralyzed. Factories are closed and printing-houses have reduced their corps of workmen by one-half. This means that vast numbers of laborers have been turned out of employment. Multitudes of Italians have also returned to their native land from the countries at war, and they are absolutely without means of support. Dr. Clark continues:

"'It is significant that the people in Italy are flocking to the churches everywhere—both Protestant and Roman Catholic. Even men of high social and government positions are turning their attention to spiritual things, and a wave of religious faith is sweeping over all the people. After the war is ended, I believe that one result of the conflict will be the moral and spiritual transformation of the entire Continent.'

"As to the effect of the war on the Russian Empire, Mrs. Bertha A. Pancake writes through the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions that words fail to describe the depressing effect upon every one. A large number of Methodist preachers have been called to the colors. Some foreigners, loyal to Russia, and who had lived for many years in Petrograd, were obliged to leave their families and go into exile because they had neglected to take out papers of citizenship."

One of the strange ironies of the war is the situation created for German missionaries, a large proportion of whose work is situated within the limits of the British Empire. As we read:

"In the East and the West an urgent appeal is made to the English public to support German missionary work. 'No matter how hardly we are prest to maintain our own missions we can not allow fratricidal war which is raging among Christians at home to bring about the starvation of Christian missionaries or the interruption of their work abroad. Any help which we can give to those who are nominally our enemies, but who are our fellow workers in Christ in the mission field, will afford a convincing proof both to them and to their converts that Christian love is a more potent force than the antipathies and prejudices which are begotten of a one-sided and imperfect patriotism. There are no more devoted and self-sacrificing missionaries in the world than those who hail from the Fatherland.'

"Concerning the effect of the war in German colonies the Basel Mission reports to its friends in a circular letter: 'The first effect of the war in Germany, and the mobilization in Switzerland, was the emptying of our mission house. Nearly all the brethren, as far as they were of German or Swiss nationality, were called to arms, including the brethren who were ordained for the foreign field at the last mission feast. When the youngest were called out with the Landsturm, only eight or ten were left of the 121 mission students.

"'Another effect of the war is the interruption of intercourse with our mission fields. No one can be sent out or brought back, tho many missionaries are greatly in need of rest. Correspondence is greatly hindered. This is the more serious as our brethren have to suffer directly or indirectly from war conditions. Togo already has been torn for the present from the German Empire, and a similar fate is threatened Kamerun. It is very uncertain what conquering England or France will do with our missionaries. The position is also uncertain in the English colonies. Even if our missionaries should not be expelled they will be put under severe control. Money can not be got to them at all. A third effect is financial. Present business conditions make it very hard for the mission to meet all the expenses.'"

HEALING THE WOUNDS OF BATTLE

THE most complete organization in the war of Europe is not the German Army, says the Rev. Peter McQueen, but a society called *Les Femmes de France*—The Women of France. It has nearly twenty million members, and this includes almost every woman of the Republic. "There is not a hamlet in France with six houses but has a branch of this divinely beneficent society. These women collect money, food, and clothing for the wounded—yes, and tobacco." They meet every train and minister to the sick and those helpless in pain. From The Women of France, Mr. McQueen turns in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) to speak of some American help in the benevolent work of relieving suffering humanity, including a tribute to that particularly American branch of surgery—the dental:

"Words fail me to do justice to the grand work of the American Ambulance Corps, operating in Paris under Dr. Blake, of New York. When the war broke out this was a small hospital in the Faubourg St. Germain. It had accommodation for sixteen patients. It was founded in 1870 and did noble work in the Franco-Prussian War. It was later organized to work for the American colony of Paris. The first thing that Dr. Blake and his Americans did was to get money. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and other Americans gave liberally. They procured from the French Government the magnificent new buildings of the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly, the well-known suburb of Paris. Here they have at present four hundred beds.

"I had heard about this work up near the lines. A French nobleman was driving me over the battle-field of the Marne. He said: 'Your Americans are almost uncanny in their celerity of movement. After the battle near my château there were many badly shattered soldiers. I did not know what to do. They would die from loss of blood. I filled the château. But I had no doctors. Some one told me to telephone to Paris, thirty miles away. In desperation I telephoned to the American Ambulance, which makes a specialty of the badly wounded. I did not expect them inside of twenty-four hours. Judge of my bewilderment when inside of two hours I was surrounded by a dozen or more American ambulances. '*C'est merveilleuse*' (it is wonderful).

"Count Haudidier thus interested me in paying a visit to the American Ambulance Corps. I found the physician of the day and he gave me an hour of his time to go all over the hospital. He said: 'Don't call it a hospital; we want it known as the American Ambulance Corps.' The doctor told me to use as few names as possible, because, he averred, 'We are doing this for humanity, not for pay or praise.' I saw wounded Senegalese, Turcos, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Algerians, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and one German. They seemed all getting well and were evidently enjoying their rest after the hideous trenches. I heard of two or three remarkable things from my mentor.

"In the first place, the Americans began their work of healing by having the free services of the best American dentist in France two whole days a week. Every patient has his teeth looked after. They found that the English have the worst teeth and the Arabs have the best. They found many men suffered more from their teeth than from their wounds. Inflamed gums were very common among the French and English. The Moroccans and Algerians have almost perfect teeth. By attending to the teeth, the American doctors cure the wounded ten days faster than any other corps now working either with the Germans or the Allies. The English hospitals are very practical. They have advised the French to take every German hotel in France for a hospital. This has added greatly to the Red Cross facilities. . . . . .

"The American Ambulance Corps takes, as far as possible, only the desperate cases. They showed me a poor English soldier whose face had been almost blown off. But the skin and flesh and nose were still held on by just a thread of muscle. So they took him, they plastered him, they put his nose back on, they grafted and sewed. I saw him. The doctor remarked, 'We will make a decent-looking man out of him in a month or so.' Another case came in that looked hopeless. A soldier had his abdomen opened right across. These marvelous Yankee doctors saw that his viscera had not been torn. So they washed him out. They sewed together the most delicate tendons that had been torn by the shell. They treated him with antiseptics. They got him so well that he was able to chat when I passed through the ward."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT - POETRY

THAT valued friend of American poetry, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, has published in the Boston *Evening Transcript* his roll of honor for 1914. In accordance with his annual custom, he has named the most distinctive poems published during the year in eleven leading American magazines, and from these he has compiled a list of fifty-two which deserve, he thinks, especially high praise. Of these fifty-two he reprints, to accompany his article in *The Transcript*, seven of the shortest.

The European War, which, for good or for evil, is strongly influencing contemporary literature, is reflected in but one of the seven poems which Mr. Braithwaite quotes. Nor is it the best of the seven. But the lines are spirited and musical and show genuine feeling. It is not a pleasant picture, but war must be shown as it is, in all its gory ugliness, if we are ever to rid the world of it. The poem originally appeared in *The Smart Set*.

HE WENT FOR A SOLDIER

By Ruth Comfort Mitchell

He marched away with a blithe young score of him
With the first volunteers,
Clear-eyed and clean and sound to the core of him,
Blushing under the cheers.
They were fine, new flags that swung a-flying there,
Oh, the pretty girls he glimpsed a-crying there,
Pelting him with pinks and with roses—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Not very clear in the kind young heart of him
What the fuss was about,
But the flowers and the flags seemed part of him—
The music drowned his doubt.
It's a fine, brave sight they were a-coming there
To the gay, bold tune they kept a-drumming there,
While the boasting fifes shrilled jauntily—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Soon he is one with the blinding smoke of it—
Volley and curse and groan:
Then he has done with the knightly joke of it—
It's rending flesh and bone.
There are pain-crazed animals a-shrieking there
And a warm blood stench that is a-reeking there;
He fights like a rat in a corner—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

There he lies now, like a ghoulish score of him,
Left on the field for dead:
The ground all round is smeared with the gore of him—
Even the leaves are red.
The Thing that was Billy lies a-dying there,
Writhing and a-twisting and a-crying there;
A sickening sun grins down on him—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Still not quite clear in the poor, wrung heart of him
What the fuss was about;
See where he lies—or a ghastly part of him—
While life is oozing out:
There are loathsome things he sees a-crawling there;
There are hoarse-voiced crows he hears a-calling there,
Eager for the foul feast spread for them—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

How much longer, O Lord, shall we bear it all?
How many more red years?
Story it and glory it and share it all,
In seas of blood and tears?
They are braggart attitudes we've worn so long;
They are tinsel platitudes we've sworn so long—
We who have turned the Devil's Grindstone,
Borne with the hell called War!

There is the glamour of Celtic magic about another of the poems which Mr. Braithwaite has selected. He found it in *The Forum*.

PILGRIMAGE

By Laura Campbell

I will tread on the golden grass of my bright field,
When the passion-star has paled, when the night has fled;
I will tread on the golden grass of my bright field,
In the glow of the early day when the east is red.

In my bright field a broken beech-tree leans;
And a giant boulder stands by a black-burned wood;
And a rough-built, falling wall and a rotting door
Sear, like a scar, the spot where a house once stood.

My eyes are mute on the white edge of the dawn,
My feet fall swift and bare upon the way. . . .
The long soft hills grow black against the sky,
The great wood moves, unfolds; the high trees sway.

The worn road stretches thin, and the low hedge stirs,
And a strong old bridge looms frail o'er a ghostly stream;
And a white flower turns and breathes, and turns again. . . .
Does it live, as I live? Does it wake, as I waked, from a dream?

(How merciless is the dawn! how poignant the hush of my soul!
How changeless the changing sky! how fearful that wild bird's call!
I hear the quick suck of his wing, the push of his breast—he is gone!
How swift is an eon of time! how endless, beginningless, all!)

I tread on the golden grass of my bright field;
The sun's on a hundred hills; the night has fled;
I tread on the golden grass of my bright field
In the glow of the early day; and the east is red.

We venture to suggest that Miss Widdemer has written with greater sincerity and skill than in the pleasantly romantic composition of Mr. Braithwaite's choice. It first appeared in *The Craftsman*.

REMEMBRANCE: GREEK FOLK-SONG

By Margaret Widdemer

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my lover!
Why do you lead me to the forest?
Joy is where the temples are, lines of dancers swinging far,
Drums and lyres and viols in the town
(It is dark in the forest),
And the flapping leaves will blind me and the clinging vines will bind me
And the thorny rose-boughs tear my saffron gown—
And I fear the forest.

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my lover!
There was one once who led me to the forest:
Hand in hand we wandered mute, where was neither lyre nor flute,
Little stars were bright against the dusk
(There was wind in the forest)
And the thicket of wild rose breathed across our lips locked close
Dizzy perfumings of spikenard and musk. . . .
I am tired of the forest.

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my lover!
Take me from the silence of the forest!
I will love you by the light and the beat of drums at night
And echoing of laughter in my ears,
But here in the forest
I am still, remembering a forgotten, useless thing,
And my eyelids are locked down for fear of tears—
There is memory in the forest.

From *The Bellman*, that storehouse of good poetry, Mr. Braithwaite quotes five exquisite stanzas.

TO A PHOEBE-BIRD

By Witter Bynner

Under the eaves, out of the wet,
You nest within my reach;
You never sing for me, and yet
You have a golden speech.

You sit and quirk a rapid tail,
Wrinkle a ragged crest,
Then pirouette from tree to rail
And vault from rail to nest.

And when in frequent, witty fright
You grayly slip and fade,
And when at hand you realight
Demure and unafraid,

And when you bring your brood its fill
Of iridescent wings
And green legs dewy in your bill,
Your silence is what sings.

Not of a feather that enjoys
To prate or praise or preach,
O Phœbe, with your lack of noise,
What eloquence you teach!

"Evening," which Mr. Braithwaite takes from *The Yale Review*, is a splendid example of condensation.

EVENING

By Charlotte Wilson

Go, little sorrows! From the evening wood
Faint odors rise, that touch the heart like tears
With inarticulate comfort. Lo, she bears
A weary load—small cares that drug the blood,
Small envies, sick desires for lesser good—
All day, till now the evening reappears,
They drop away, and she with wonder rears
Her aching height from needless servitude.
The tree-tops are all music; light and soft
The brook's small feet go tinkling toward the sea
Bearing the little day's distress afar;
While yonder, in the stillness set aloft,
My one great Grief, still glimmering down on me,
Smiles tremulous as a bereaved Star.

And this, our final quotation from Mr. Braithwaite's list, is proof that a real poet can make a work of art out of sociology. It appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*.

THE REGENTS' EXAMINATION

By Jessie Wallace Hughan

Muffled sounds of the city climbing to me at the window,
Here in the summer noontide students busily writing,
Children of quaint-clad immigrants, fresh from the hut and the Ghetto,
Writing of pious Æneas and funeral rites of Anchises.
Old-World credo and custom, alien accents and features,
Plunged in the free-school hopper, grist for the Anglo-Saxons—
Old-World sweetness and light, and fiery struggle of heroes,
Flashed on the blinking peasants, dull with the grime of their bondage!
Race that are infant in knowledge, ancient in grief and traditions—
Lore that is tranquil with age and starry with gleams of the future—
What is the thing that will come from the might of the elements blending?
Neuter and safe shall it be? Or a flame to burst us asunder?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

HOLIDAY BOOKS—THIRTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST

Atherton, Gertrude. California: An Intimate History. With portraits and other illustrations. 8vo, pp. 329. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

No one should be more competent than Mrs. Atherton to tell the story of the State with which so many of her works have dealt. The present volume, opening with a chapter on the geological history of California and rapidly sketching the early activities of the Mission Fathers and the periods of Spanish and Mexican rule, is written mainly round the figures of the great California promoters, toward whom Mrs. Atherton's typically Hamiltonian attitude can be seen in this sentence: "One can only admire the ruthlessness of these great imaginations that elevate the beauty and prosperity of their chosen territory above the commonplace needs of the 'plain people' or their own safety." The reader will naturally turn with most interest to her account of recent and contemporary affairs, in which Mrs. Atherton has taken an energetic part. Independent in her view of the corruption, indifference, and bad politics in so much of California society, she makes short work of the agitators who go to the other extreme: "Not one of these agitators since time began has displayed the slightest originality," she says. One regrets that she does not mention the Japanese problem, on which she might be expected to throw some light.

Anderson, Isabel. The Spell of Japan. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii-396. Boston: The Page Company. 1914. $2.50 net.

No mere prose weaves the spell of old Japan about the reader as does such verse as Alfred Noyes's "Flower of Old Japan," nor can the mere traveler or temporary sojourner venture comparisons with Lafcadio Hearn's interpretation of Japanese life. And Mrs. Anderson—for Isabel Anderson is the wife of Lars Anderson, sometime Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Japan—may not be blamed for failing to make us feel all that she herself evidently does. After all, it is the Japan of to-day, with its mixture of new and old, which the writer saw, and which she would help us to understand. Of this we get many attractive glimpses. Mr. Arnell's story of his Ainu bear-hunt is vividly and rather humorously told. Mrs. Anderson's chapters on Japanese literature, religion, art, and flowers are most informing. It is doubtful whether any reader will be moved to make a Japanese tour by reading this book; but if he ever does find himself in Yokohama or Tokyo, he will be glad that he did read it.

Bennett, Arnold. From the Log of the Velsa. With colored cover, colored frontispiece, and 51 illustrations by E. A. Pickards. Royal 8vo, pp. 350. New York: The Century Company. $3 net.

Mr. Arnold Bennett is the most prolific and versatile of writers, but this book presents even him from a new angle. It is the account of various cruises made by himself and his friend the artist in a cranky, flat-bottomed smack of fifty-one tons, whimsically described and highly flattered by its principal passenger. The book will remind many readers of Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," tho the tone of its humor is scarcely equal to that of its predecessor. The *Velsa* tracked the canals of Holland, visited the Zuider Zee, did not hesitate to explore the Baltic, investigated the Belgian coast, and finally sailed up the estuaries of Norfolk and Suffolk. But Mr. Bennett's mind is busier when the *Velsa* is in port than on the high seas, and he is thus able to fill his pages with fragments of dialog and touch-and-go sketches of Amsterdam, Haarlem, Bruges, Copenhagen (where he found the art museum desolatingly disappointing), and many less known villages by the way. The light and charming pencil-sketches which are interspersed add much to the book, and in the frontispiece the reader may judge of Mr. Bennett's own success in a medium with which he is not usually associated.

Bullard, F. Lauriston. Famous War Correspondents. With sixteen portraits. Crown 8vo, pp. xviii-437. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $2 net.

Here is a book that may be called timely without fear of contradiction. Censorship in modern warfare, as every one knows, has revolutionized the rôle of journalism, hitherto very important, and has practically abolished the war correspondent. Hitherto brave journalists at the front, sharing with the fighting men the dangers of battle, have been permitted to send to their papers stirring accounts of what they have actually seen of the conflict, and millions of interested readers knew exactly what was happening in the theater of the war. All this has been changed. Events of stupendous import, sometimes involving the possible fate of nations, can now be kept secret for weeks—a fact illustrated by the sinking of the dreadnought *Audacious*. Instead of the splendidly written reports of battle and strategy which were available almost simultaneously with their occurrence and which were secured at the cost of the correspondent's health and at times his life, we must now be content with the dull, stodgy, official *communiqués* issued with wooden regularity by the opposing camps and categorically contradicting each other. The war correspondents of an olden time whose exploits are chronicled are Sir William Howard Russell, of Crimean fame, Archibald Forbes, Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, Frederick Villiers, Bennett Burleigh, Edmond O'Donovan, the Five Vizetellys, Edward Frederick Knight, George Warrington Steevens, Winston Spencer Churchill, James Creelman, George Wilkins Kendall.

Cable, George W. The Amateur Garden. Illustrated. Pp. 199. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Nothing could be more unlike the Cable creole stories than this garden rhapsody, and yet the fluent style of this fascinating writer, his well-known choice of pertinent words, and convincing power are still prominently in evidence. When Mr. Cable left the South and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, he identified himself heart and soul with its activities and ambitions. This book tells eloquently of his interest and achievements in the locality, in enhancing its natural beauties, and describing the ways and means, available to all, of beautifying home acres even against great odds, and by description, precept, and criticism shows the reader the best methods of cooperative gardening in the interest of an entire community. There are all sorts of artistic allusions to places and people, and we become much interested in the "People's Institute," which, by offering prizes for the best unaided efforts in home-beautifying, has done much to stimulate popular interest in the city's appearance. Mr. Cable makes his discussion of trees, shrubs, and flowers entertaining, and especially his consideration of "where to plant what." "A garden is a house's garments, its fig-leaves, as we may say, and the garden's concealments, like its revelations, ought always to be in the interest of comfort, dignity, and charm."

Carruthers, D. Unknown Mongolia. A record of travel and exploration on Russo-Chinese borderlands. With three chapters on sport by J. H. Miller, and an introduction by the Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xviii–659. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $7 net.

These volumes are of unusual interest and value to the geographer and cartographer, the ethnologist, and the student of Chinese-Russian affairs as well as to the hunter of such rare game as the wild sheep of central Asia. They tell the story of explorations, in a region almost entirely new to white men, by the author and two companions, who were unusually well equipped, both with full knowledge of all that had been done in the surrounding region, and with scientific and surveying-instruments which they employed in exploring and mapping regions which have hitherto been the subject of mere guesswork by cartographers. The topographic, ethnological, botanical, and zoological results of the journey, the light gained on economic and political relations of the very considerable area investigated, and the possibilities of developments between the contiguous empires are well set forth. Incidentally, the history and ethnography of the entire region are detailed, and we are reminded vividly of Genghis Khan and Prester John.

Cohen, Israel. Jewish Life in Modern Times. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-374. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $3 net.

Readers of Renan's "History of the People of Israel" and of the Jewish Encyclopedia will find in Mr. Cohen's comprehensive study supplementary matter in a fascinating story. The task which the author set out to accomplish was a formidable one. He attempted to present for the first time in English an account of the life and achievements of the Jewish people in all parts of the world at the present day. In order to accomplish this object he found it necessary not only to undertake exhaustive researches of actual conditions, but to present an adequate perspective of the past. He has done his work well, and we venture to bespeak for his book a creditable place in the contemporary literature of Israel. Despite the vastness of his subject, the illimitable vistas of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

events whose beginnings are lost in the night of time, and the chaotic and heterogeneous conditions occasioned by the dispersion of the Jews throughout the world, the author has attained some sort of unity and order in the plan and presentation of his difficult subject. His aim has been primarily to depict the highly variegated life of the Jewish people in its intimacy and intensity.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. Social Life in Old New England. Pp. 506. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. $2.50.

This is one of those beautifully bound and illustrated social books which usually appear about holiday time, only, in this case, the exterior is an outward promise fulfilled by subject-matter full of information and interesting details of New England life from the seventeenth century to nearly the present day. The author begins with the days of "the little red schoolhouse" and traces the gradual evolution of college and university life as exemplified by Harvard, Yale, Brown, and other well-known institutions. Interesting accounts are given of the social relaxations of the colonies, the prevalent style of dress, the expense of the luxuries and necessities of daily life, and the religious beliefs and restrictions of the New-Englanders. The courting and marriage customs, the remuneration for all kinds of service, and a thousand and one of the details which filled the lives of our forefathers are described vividly and carefully. Such a book, naturally, abounds in detail, but it is full of information valuable in itself, and will make an attractive gift-book.

Ditchfield, P. H. London Survivals. With colored frontispiece and 114 maps, plans, and illustrations. 4to, pp. 312. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $3.50 net.

Every year sees the destruction of old London landmarks, and for this reason, tho many books have been written about them, the whole treatment of this subject has to be revised almost as often as the treatment of a rapidly developing science. The present work, written by an old Londoner and amply supplemented with quotations from Lamb, Stow, and other antiquarians, is a very pleasant record of the remaining points of interest in the City proper, together with their literary and historical associations. There are chapters on the Roman Remains, the Tower, the pre-Reformation churches (of which eight are still extant), the churches of Wren, the Charterhouse, and other monastic remains, the Inns of Court and Chancery, the Guildhall, the Halls of the City Companies, and the few ancient houses that have not been destroyed. More interesting still, because less familiar, is the record of old tablets, inn-signs, carved stones, ancient pipe-heads, and other sculptural and architectural details which are to be found in out-of-the-way nooks and courtyards. A word should be said for the attractive line-drawings of E. L. Wratten which illustrate many of these little-known points of interest.

Embury II., Aymar. Early American Churches. With 102 illustrations from photographs. 4to, pp. 189. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. $2.80.

At a time when American architects are so generally turning back for their inspiration to the genuine national style of the colonial epoch, it is useful to have gathered together in complete form an illustrated record of all the best surviving colonial churches. Mr. Embury, himself an architect, has compiled, largely out of old parish archives, a systematically grouped account of more than a hundred of these churches, many of them centers of historical interest as well as fine examples of American building during the period 1638–1830; and to this he has prefixt a brief description of church government in early America and added a chapter on the evolution of church architecture. The main characteristic of these churches he finds to be a "dependence on line and mass rather than ornament," and in an interesting passage he shows how, classical in general design, they exhibit a remarkable individualistic tendency away from the tradition of classical "correctness," freely combining Gothic and classical details. In most cases photographs are given of the interiors as well as of the exteriors.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. Between the Old World and the New. Crown 8vo, pp. 383. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

This new work by the celebrated Italian historian treats in an entirely fresh way a problem which has formed the core of so many of his writings: the relation between the past and the future. In form it is a kind of symposium, which takes place on an ocean voyage between Rio de Janeiro and Genoa, and in which the chief characters are Ferrero himself, a Brazilian admiral, an Argentine landowner, and certain other South-Americans and Italians. Nominally the discussion centers in a contrast between Europe and America; at bottom it contrasts the Old World of restricted beliefs and a point of view based upon the acceptance of limits with the New World of quantitative rather than qualitative values, which does not admit limits and in which consequently there is as yet no crystallization of human ideals and aims. The whole discussion in symbolized in one of the passengers, Mrs. Feldmann, the French wife of a New York banker, whose life suggests both of the contrasted standards and whose presence in the book gives it some of the interest of a novel. The book touches in a very suggestive way upon a hundred phases of contemporary life, and should appeal to any one who is interested in the play of the mind.

Hammond, John Martin. Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware. Illustrated. Pp. 294. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5 net.

The charm of this book is enhanced by sixty-five illustrations which help to attain the end for which the book was planned. The author describes the mansions, one by one, the location and the architectural scheme, and gives the history of different families who have planned, owned, inherited, or enjoyed such homes. Incidentally we get many interesting bits of colonial history and many suggestions which would increase the beauty and comfort of any houses over which we had any influence. Delaware shows decided evidence of Dutch influence, Maryland the English adaptation of classic models; Maryland shows more the influence of wealth than Delaware, but no more of charm or historical interest. Brick was the favorite material, and most of the mansions face the water. The period of fine building extends from 1735 to the end of the eighteenth century. Some of the traditions that hang about these homes savor of romance, but many of these can not be verified.

Hutton, W. H. Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country. Pp. 441. London: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The series of books known as "Highways and Byways" receives a welcome addition in this volume by Mr. Hutton, who, after forty years' acquaintance of the country, has spent four years in condensing this knowledge into a book so that he might "hand on to others something of the pleasure which has been his for so many years." Mr. Edmund New has profusely illustrated it. There is a map to follow, with chapters on every little town and hamlet, every road and lane, every famous place and person associated with Warwickshire. All famous people whose lives are identified with the country find a place.

Hunt, Gaillard. Life in America One Hundred Years Ago. Pp. 278. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

This is a sketch of life and manners in the United States in the year when peace was made with Great Britain. When a country celebrates it is well to know what it is celebrating, and the committee of one hundred having this anniversary in charge have asked Mr. Hunt to contribute to this celebration a volume giving the atmosphere of the time "one hundred years ago," and a description of this country's development into one of the great nations of the world. The subject sounds prosy, but the author makes it anything but that for his manner of telling the facts. He studies, with his reader, the country and the people as they were, their customs, habits, virtues, and vices. He discusses the limitations of the traveler and the changes made by invention and progress. He relates the activities of men and women and the reasons why American women played no part in the country's politics. Then comes an entertaining account of the American sense of humor, the religion, education, amusements, and the business of the day. In each case, conditions in 1814 and conditions in 1914 are carefully compared and investigated, with the result that we appreciate the present much more when we read of the great strides this country has made forward in the hundred years of peace.

James, George Wharton. Indian Blankets and Their Makers. With numerous illustrations and colored plates. 4to, pp. xvi–213. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. $5 net.

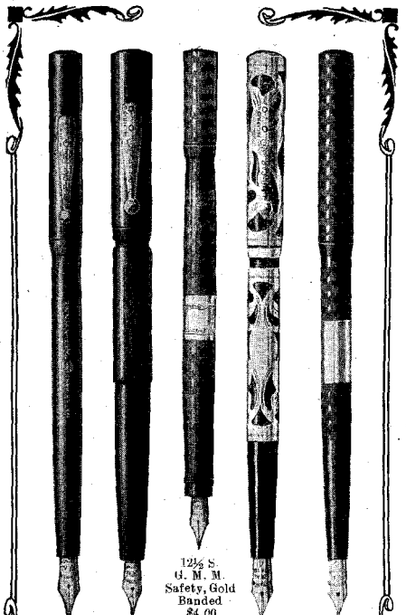
With a production, according to Government figures, of nearly a million dollars' worth of Navaho blankets in 1913, including hundreds "that would be the pride of any trained and expert collector, or grace the hall, den, library, or bedroom of the most fastidious, exacting, and artistic housewife in the land," it is time for an authoritative work on these blankets. And Mr. James would seem to have furnished it. Nothing is left untold: we learn the history of Navaho blanket-making, the origin and symbolism of the designs, the methods of weaving, and the business of buying and selling. Even a reader who picks up the book without any previous enthusiasm for Indian blankets will be fascinated by the brilliantly colored plates picturing some of the elaborate patterns. He will also find himself interested in the information regarding Navaho life and history, partly contained in the final chapter and partly scattered through the book.

Jarintzoff, Madame N. Russia, the Country of Extremes. 8vo, pp. 372. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $4.

The great misfortune of Russia has been an unjust system of officialdom, by which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The
Super-Gift
That Combines Sentiment & Utility
In Constant Use—
A Constant Reminder
of the Giver
Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen


14 C. C. Regular $4.25
12 C. C. Self-Filling $2.75
12½ S. G. M. M. Safety, Gold Banded $4.00
412 C. C. Ster. Silver Filigree $5.50
12 G. M. M. 14 kt. gold band $8.00

In attractive Gift Boxes. Illustrated Folder mailed upon Request.

$2.50 to $50.00

Avoid Substitutes.

Every pen stamped Waterman's Ideal is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Gold points furnished to suit every hand; will be exchanged, if desired, after Xmas. If your local dealer cannot supply you, we will gladly assist. Ask for and insist upon Waterman's Ideal. The Standard make.

Self-Filling, Safety and Regular Types.

Sold Everywhere At the Best Retail Stores.

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York.
24 School St., Boston, 115 So. Clark St., Chicago, 17 Stockton St., San Francisco, 107 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Paris. London—Buenos Aires

those who detect, or pretend to detect, crime in another are rewarded and the victim not uncommonly is shipped to prison or Siberia. The Russian lady who is author of the work before us dwells particularly on the intrigues of *agents provocateurs* which torment the life of the peasant and workingman, as well as of professional men and members of the Army, Navy—even of the police force, and render their pursuit of a livelihood so full of dangerous pitfalls. Her aim is thus to create a strong feeling of sympathy with Russians in their struggle toward freedom. As she speaks with full knowledge of her country and her countrymen, she is enabled to write with directness, force, and often with striking effectiveness. This sympathy, she thinks, will give a new impetus to the modern tendency toward international understanding. She deals in terms which show her historic knowledge with the Russian Monarchy. A better account of the Cossacks' past and present we have never read. Her chapter on Russian piety and the clergy of the Greek Church in Russia is as interesting as it is informing. Education and student life and the recent development of schools and colleges receive full consideration, for it is in these nurseries of knowledge that the seeds of revolutionary nihilism are sown and fostered.

Lehmann, Lilli. My Path Through Life. Translated from the German by Alice Benedict Seligman. With 50 illustrations. Crown 8vo, pp. 510. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

An autobiography of unusual interest is that of the great German singer who originated so many parts in the Wagnerian opera and subsequently became known the world over both in opera and concert. Born in 1848, the year of revolutions, she passed her childhood in Prague, wandering thence through the towns of Germany with her father and mother, both famous singers before her, and made her début at Dantzic in 1868. Most interesting, perhaps, are her reminiscences of Wagner, who wanted to adopt her but was too young, in her mother's opinion, to be the father of such a big girl. She gives many of Wagner's letters, has much to say of the early days at Baireuth, and describes her experiences at court, her friendship with Rubenstein, Liszt, Carmen Sylva, Theodore Thomas, and other famous people, and her life in London, Stockholm, Berlin, and America, where she made her début in "Carmen." Her book is remarkable not only as a record of the musical world during the last two generations, but as the expression of a richly emotional life.

MacDonnell, John de Courcy. Belgium, Her Kings, Kingdom, and People. Illustrated. Pp. 344. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $3.50.

It is the irony of fate that just as Belgium has become a prey to war, and is in danger of losing her identity as an independent kingdom, there should appear this history of Belgian kings, Kingdom, and people. For this reason, the book will, however, have a greater attraction for the general reader. Mr. MacDonnell, after twelve years' residence in Brussels under favorable circumstances, was qualified to give an authoritative account of the growth of that country. The choice of Leopold I., prince of Saxe-Coburg, as King of Belgium is described with intimate details, showing how he began to mold the Belgians into the people they are to-day, and how his son, Leopold II., finished the task. "Working on the same lines, they made modern Belgium great." Leopold II. is known, best of all, as founder of the Kongo State, which was originally a humanitarian enterprise, into which he poured his private funds. The King is not to blame for what it ultimately became. The rubber scandals of the Kongo are familiar to every newspaper reader, but the author thinks that King Leopold was much maligned and misunderstood. The death of the Prince put the present King Albert in line of succession, and he immediately prepared himself conscientiously for the position of ruler. He is well known as a patron of art and literature.

Marquand, Allan. Princeton Monographs in Art and Archeology. III. Luca della Robbia. With 186 illustrations from photographs and index. 4to, pp. 286. Princeton University Press. $7.50 net.

In his monograph on Luca della Robbia, the well-known professor of art at Princeton has arranged in chronological sequence the sixty-two works known to be Luca's, with a final chapter on works in the manner of Luca, 127 in number, attributed to but not known to be by him. In each case a history and brief criticism of the work are given, based upon related documents in the Florentine archives, which are also printed in full, many of them for the first time, and followed by a bibliography. The whole is prefaced by an adequate and severely impersonal introduction, giving the chief facts of Luca's life, style, and method of work in marble, bronze, and terra-cotta, and briefly tracing the development of his chosen medium, usually substituted by him for marble, out of the medieval Italian majolica. The present volume is to be followed by similar monographs on Andrea della Robbia, Giovanni della Robbia, and the Robbia school.

Moqué, Alice Lee. Delightful Dalmatia. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London. 1914. Pp. 374. Illustrated. $2 net.

The sunny shore and island-studded coast of Dalmatia has within a very few years become one of the most visited tourist fields in Europe. With its sister lands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the centers of conflict in the terrible war raging in Europe, Dalmatia forms one of the most picturesque portions of the Balkan peninsula. Mrs. Moqué's book is a chatty, personal account of a summer cruise along the coast of this beautiful province. The personal note in the book is strong, and one gets a deal of gossip of fellow tourists, particularly of "John." The work is built on the guide-book plan, with little or no attention to definite and matter-of-fact information concerning ethnic types, social forces, and economic conditions. The accounts of the coast-towns—and notably of Ragusa, that dream-city of the Adriatic—are well written. The book has forty-five good illustrations and an excellent map.

Northend, Mary H. Colonial Homes and Their Furnishings. With numerous illustrations. 4to, pp. xvi–274. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. $5 net.

Miss Northend chooses twenty-two old New-England homesteads with historic associations, tells the story of each, and shows us pictures of exterior and interior. First of all are the House of the Seven Gables, the Olives house, and the Pickering house at Salem. There are the pretentious Rogers house in Peabody, Mass., the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

severely outlined Colonel Jeremiah Lee house in Marblehead, the simple Adams homestead in Newbury, Franklin Pierce's commonplace house in Hillsboro, N. H., the Quincy mansion in Quincy, "Hey Bonnie Hall," Bristol, R. I., and that house every American knows—the Longfellow home in Cambridge. Our book naturally is full of graceful doorways, colonial furniture, china-closets, and fireplaces. There are interesting stories a plenty, one of the best of which tells how Martha Hilton became Madam Wentworth. The book is handsomely bound, and in every way pleasing to the eye.

Olcott, Charles S. The Lure of the Camera. Illustrated from photographs by the author. Crown 8vo, pp. xv-301. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3 net.

This book has the same kind of charm and attractiveness as have the author's two former volumes, "George Eliot" and "The Country of Sir Walter Scott." Artistic photography and literary quality are brought to bear upon a range of subjects which have unusual interest in America and England. Mr. Olcott, the author, is not a writer by profession. He is a business man whose life has been active and practical and who has yet found time and opportunity to cultivate a natural love for letters—a trait which imparts to his volumes that charm and intimacy found in the amateur, in the fine sense of the word. During recent years he has spent his summers adventuring among the homes and haunts of his favorite authors, among whom are numbered Wordsworth, Burns, Carlyle, De Quincey, George Eliot, Drummond, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Mrs. Humphry Ward in England; and Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Aldrich, Celia Thaxter, and John Burroughs in America. Mr. Olcott has succeeded in bringing the reader in close contact with these cherished authors. He introduces us to them personally, as it were

Powell, E. Alexander, F.R.G.S. The End of the Trail: The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia. With 48 full-page illustrations and a map. 8vo, pp. xiv-462. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

This imaginative, original writer, author of "The Last Frontier," has succeeded at this late day in producing a book which reclothes our own country with some of the primitive charm, the glow, and fascination which enveloped the New World at the time of its discovery. The principal motive of the book, with its forty-eight striking illustrations, is to set forth the unrevealed wonders of the "Lost West," the region comprised by New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Here is the story of the American pioneers in their onward march from the Hudson to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, across the plains to the Rockies, "until athwart the line of their advance they found another ocean. They could go no farther, for beyond that ocean lay the overpopulated countries of the yellow race. The white man had completed his age-long migration toward the beckoning West; his march was finished; in the golden lands which look upon the Pacific he had come to the End of the Trail." Mr. Powell's book is full of surprizes. It reveals to us how little we really know of the world, and how vain it is to boast that the globe has at last been ransacked of its wonders.

"Sure! Mother always used it."

And he might add that "Mother" is a sensible and thoroughly practical housewife. She has the best of reasons for favoring

Campbell's Tomato Soup

Not only because it saves time and avoids needless labor and care, but because it is so entirely wholesome and satisfying.

Nourishing in itself, an aid to digestion, a snarpener of appetite—this perfect soup is, in fact, a regular promoter of good-nature and sturdy health.

Buy it by the dozen. Enjoy it regularly and often. You will find it always acceptable, always good.

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds **10c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

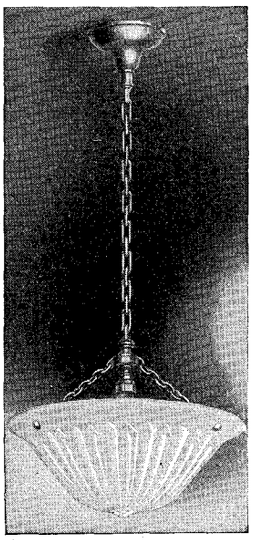
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Does your lighting pay you a profit?

Store owners expect every department, and every part of it, to earn a profit. Why not light?

Office managers look for a profit on every employe, every system, and every part of their equipment. Why not light?

Managers of all kinds of business and buildings—why not make profits from your light?



Alba Bowl with fixture: "It gets the most light out of your electricity and puts that light where it does the most good."

Alba Lighting Equipment

produces profit-making light. It gets the most light out of your electricity, puts that light where it does the most good, makes it thoroughly usable, makes your employes see better, feel better, work better; decreases sickness, absences, errors and waste; gives your customers a greater appreciation of your store, hotel, or restaurant; makes them stay longer, buy more and buy better.

These Lighting Articles are Free

When you know the facts, it is easy to get "Profit Making Light". The following pamphlets *tell the facts*. One or more of them will be sent free, on request with a Portfolio of Individual Suggestions for *your particular* needs. Which are you interested in?

1-Homes	5-Offices	9-Theatres
2-Department Stores	6-Clubs	10-Hospitals
3-Restaurants	7-Hotels	11-Churches
4-Stores	8-Banks	

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company Pittsburgh

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Sales and Showrooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, Boston Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, San Francisco Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Ltd Toronto

True Satisfaction

The permanent knowledge of owning an article which is the finest of its kind, is true satisfaction.

We have designed Macey Tuscan Filing Cabinets and Library Cases to be the best of their kind—beautiful, convenient and greatly durable.

Any article bearing the Macey Tuscan Trade Mark bears our unqualified guarantee.

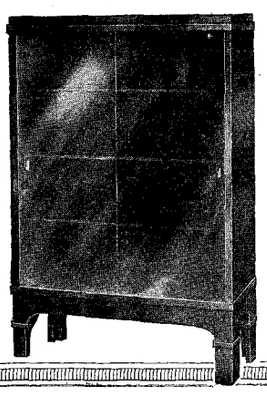
The Library Case illustrated here is new in design, new in conception and very beautiful.

Write to us. We will send a very attractive booklet

The Macey Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

TUSCAN Macey MADE IN U.S.A.



Pratt, Helen Marshall. Westminster Abbey Its Architecture, History, and Monuments. 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Duffield & Company. 1914. $4.50 net.

With London threatened by *Zeppelins*, and St. Paul's, the Parliament Buildings, and Westminster Abbey presenting such shining marks for German bombs, one instinctively thinks that we can not have too many trustworthy descriptions of so important historic structures. On the other hand, with "Neale's," Dart's, Ackerman's, and Stanley's treatises on Westminster Abbey (to mention only these), each instructive in its own way, one is tempted to ask—why this new essay? But when one examines the present portly work of over 800 pages, with its wealth of architectural discussion and illustration, of historical investigation and narrative, and of biographical detail, he is satisfied that here are combined elements that are worthily brought together. The author's intent was evidently to stress the founding of the Abbey, the work of Edward the Confessor, of Henry III., and Henry VII., and the influence of the English school of Gothic as against that of the French school, these being the foci of critical discussion. Her interest is also very vitally felt in the biography of those who either contributed architecturally or directively in the construction of this pile of buildings, or have been honored therein by burial or monument. In her work great faithfulness and patience in investigation of documents somewhat unused in this connection and of historical treatises are shown, and an amount of reading that would easily qualify for a chair in the history of England. And the result is so lit up with anecdote, allusion, and incident that the effect is pleasing and enticing.

Rihbany, Abraham Mitrie. A Far Journey. Pp. 351. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

Abraham Rihbany is a Syrian who had to borrow the money with which to come to this country. He reached here with only nine cents in his pocket. He has since become pastor of the famous church once occupied by James Freeman Clarke. The story of his childhood in Syria is illuminating, with its revelations of primitive conditions into which he was born. His father was a stone-mason of the province of Mount Lebanon. Mr. Rihbany describes most graphically their mode of living, the strange customs attending birth and marriage, and the tenacious enmity that existed among different clans. The Syrian episodes reveal Biblical background, and altho our author was originally a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, his admission to the American mission school marks a new era in his development and a stirring of the elements within which caused him to become Protestant and to have an absorbing desire for education. After trying stone-masonry and school-teaching without satisfaction, Mr. Rihbany joined some friends who were willing to pay his passage to America and reached New York about twenty years ago, penniless, but ambitious. His tribute to America as a land of opportunities is without reservation.

Stevenson, Burton E. The Charm of Ireland. Illustrated. Pp. 564. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $2.50.

"The Charm of Ireland" is the charm of the author in being able to visualize for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

us famous ruins, wild mountain passes, island-dotted lakes, green fields, and rock-bound coast. No one who reads Mr. Stevenson's "Spell of Holland" would doubt his ability to make his subject alluring. When we take into consideration Ireland's legendary wealth, its political struggles, and the late developments in the English Home-Rule movement, Ireland's real and traditionary saints, and its famous points of interest, we realize that it is an exceptional opportunity for an exceptional writer. The book is a decidedly human and intimate account of a trip made by the author and his wife through every part of Ireland, and his sympathy and appreciation of the Irish character, with its virtues and its failings and its lovable limitations, make the account edifying and interesting. Historical facts are not neglected, but history is so woven in with beautiful descriptions and chatty stories that we absorb it unconsciously. We find, as we should expect, excellent descriptions of Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, and Cork, the banks of the Shannon, the land of Tipperary, and the Lakes of Killarney; but, more than that, we enjoy the account of the cashels and raths, the tumuli of the kings, to which one has to crawl on hands and knees, the grave of Ossian, the glens of Antrim, the cross of Monasterboice, and other points of great interest. The author loses no opportunity to get the Irish point of view on the problems of the day.

Stuck, Hudson. Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled. 8vo, pp. 420. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

The Archdeacon of the Yukon believes in muscular Christianity, and as a missionary in Alaska has had his creed put to the test. While a great deal has been written about Alaska and the Klondike, we have never yet found a book which leaves upon the mind so vivid an impression of the life and scenery of the place "where winter barricades the realms of frost" as this startlingly brilliant volume. Mr. Stuck is a master of English descriptive style, and his absorbing story is illustrated with numerous half-tone illustrations and equipped with an excellent index.

Taft, Mrs. William H. Recollections of Full Years. Pp. 395. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $3.50 net.

If Mrs. Taft's recollections were of only the four years when she was the first lady of the land, they would be interesting because they deal with events, problems, and people familiar to every living American, restating as they do experiences with which the daily press kept us familiar. In addition to that, however, Mrs. Taft has had experiences which outweigh in importance even her days in Washington. Her account of the Philippines, as they were when Mr. Taft headed the second Philippine Commission, and the gradual changes for the better accomplished under his direction as governor, is of much attraction for all who realize the gravity of the problem that faces the country now. Altho her view-point is American and democratic, she still upheld and advocated a certain amount of formal dignity in connection with the White House and the social life of the President. The life of the Tafts has covered many countries, and in every case Mrs. Taft's account of places and description of people, notably the Japanese and Chinese, is fascinating and comprehensive. In her allusions to Mr. Roosevelt,

A STRIKING proof of Elgin watchmaking skill is furnished through the acceptance by the United States Government of a number of Elgin Watches for use by the torpedo boat flotilla of the U. S. Navy. *These are the first and only American watches ever accepted for this strenuous service.* Only after six months' gruelling tests at the U. S. Naval Observatory was the governmental O. K. put upon them. This precision of

ELGIN *Watches*

assures their worthiness as life companions. They are also beautiful—and they are strong. In fact, Elgin Watches combine the qualities which make them eminently fitted

For Christmas Giving

Besides being practical gifts—everyday necessities—they inspire pride of possession. Elgin owners know they are carrying timekeepers famous for a half-century—the standard watches of the world.

There are models for business and professional men and women, for railroad men and for young folks. You can get exactly the right model for the person you have in mind—at the price you have in mind.

Here are four fine Elgin Watches, all suitable for gifts:

LORD ELGIN
The Masterwatch. *$135* to *$85.*

LADY ELGIN
A dainty Timekeeper—pendant and bracelet. A wide range of prices.

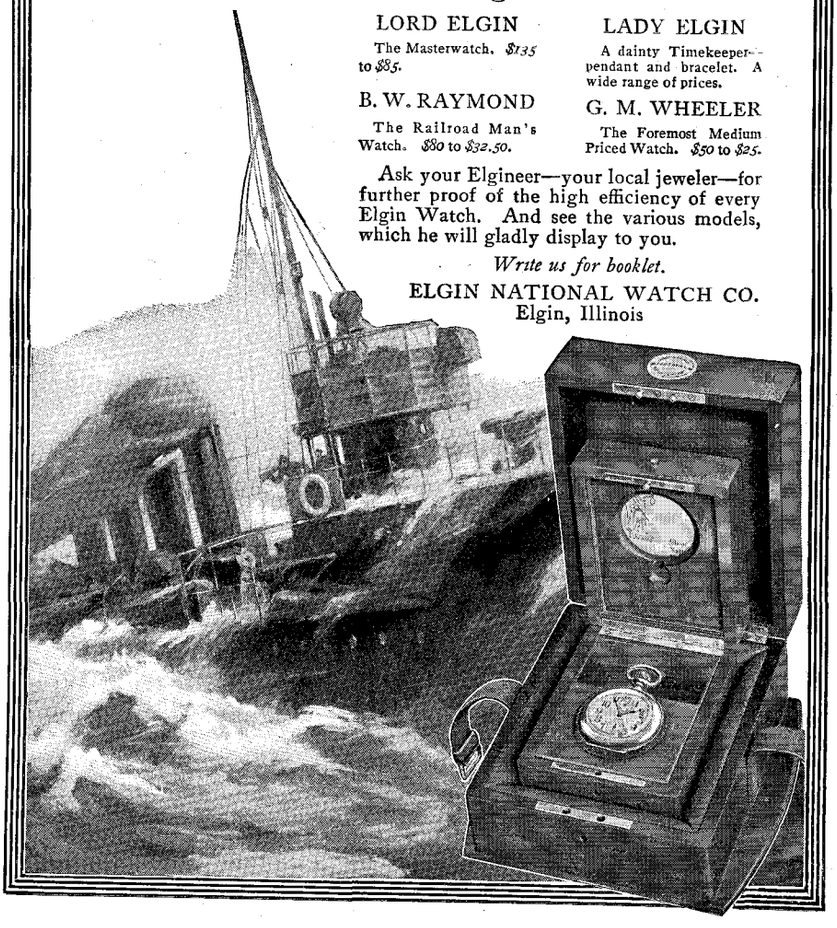
B. W. RAYMOND
The Railroad Man's Watch. *$80* to *$32.50.*

G. M. WHEELER
The Foremost Medium Priced Watch. *$50* to *$25.*

Ask your Elgineer—your local jeweler—for further proof of the high efficiency of every Elgin Watch. And see the various models, which he will gladly display to you.

Write us for booklet.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Illinois



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHEN the United States Government makes exhaustive and comparative tests of automatic pistols, you surely cannot do better than be guided by its selection.

"The Colt was adopted by the Army and Navy because of its marked superiority to any other pistol."

Could anything be more convincing? And for the protection of your home and family what are the two chief essentials required in a fire-arm? Safety plus quickness. In the Colt you have the positive kind of safety—*automatic* safety. The famous Grip Safety of the Colt not only protects you, but

Enables You to Fire the First Shot First

to "get there" before the other fellow in time of imminent danger. There is absolutely no danger to you, but certain danger to the intruder of your home if you own a Colt Automatic Pistol.

Write for free booklet, "How to Shoot," and Catalog 26. If you want a copy of the famous war picture, "Colts to the Front" (miniature shown here), size 26x22 inches, done in full colors, ready for framing, enclose 10c for postage, etc.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Colt AUTOMATIC PISTOL

"Just What I Needed—Useful Things"

MANY Christmases to come he will be wearing his Krementz Collar and Cuff Buttons and thinking of the *giver*.

One gift box contains four Krementz 14 Kt. Rolled Gold wear-proof Collar Buttons—a liberal dollar's worth.

Krementz

Another gift box contains a pair of Krementz Cuff Buttons—the only cuff buttons built with the Krementz unbreakable one-piece-bean-and-post. Many distinctive designs, plain, engine-turned or engraved—$2 a pair.

The third gift box contains one pair of Krementz one-piece-bean-and-post Cuff Buttons and two Krementz Collar Buttons—all for $2.50.

The better haberdasheries and jewelry stores sell Krementz Collar and Cuff Buttons, backed by this rock-ribbed Krementz guarantee:

"If damaged from ANY cause, a new button FREE."

If your dealer hasn't received his Christmas stock, order direct from us, enclosing price. Ask for "Show Me" booklet.

Krementz & Co., 57 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Taft is most tactful and diplomatic. She writes of the deep friendship between him and Mr. Taft, and the days when Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and Mr. Taft were aptly caricatured as the "Three Musketeers"; they "worked together in such harmony, and with such high mutual regard, as one remembers now with singular satisfaction." Later there is a hint that Mrs. Taft did not share her husband's complete faith in Mr. Roosevelt's attitude, but she says nothing disagreeable and only indicates her suspicions. The whole book is delightful in its subject-matter and its treatment. The period described is still so fresh in our memories that it is all the more vivid and entertaining, especially the chapters describing the Philippines.

Whiting, Lilian. The Lure of London. Illustrated. Pp. 356. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. $3 net.

Every traveler has experienced the lure of London, but here is an opportunity for even stay-at-homes to enjoy the fascinations of London's historic landmarks, customs, and strange spell. It is a glorified guide-book. We see London, through Miss Whiting's graphic descriptions, as a city alive, its public buildings, its art galleries, its clubs and social activity, its daily life and routine, its sports and amusements, its religious principles, its well-known writers, artists, and political potentates. No phase of life is omitted. The author has the power of making her descriptions and discussions vitally interesting, especially the spell of Westminster Abbey and the spiritual work done by Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Woodberry, George E. North Africa and the Desert, Scenes, and Woods. Cloth, pp. 364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

In this volume a well-known critic, poet, and traveler has given his impressions of North Africa and the desert beyond. Tunis and Tripoli and the less familiar towns of Tlemcen, Tougoust, Djerba, and Figuig form the centers for descriptive chapters filled with scenes of life in the villages and of silence on the rolling sands. Mr. Woodberry comes to new experiences in a sympathetic frame of mind and is always ready to look deeply into what there is to see. Indeed, one sometimes thinks that he sees more than is before the eye, and that the outer reality is treated a bit more symbolically than it deserves. It is again the age-old conflict between the reproductive and the representative in art, and yet even if one is a little shy toward some of Mr. Woodberry's results, one must recognize in him a skilful artist of unusual powers of description. The mystery and charms of the borders of the garden of Allah seem the more charmingly mysterious in these pages. A chapter of particular interest is "On the Mat," in which the subtle ties between North-African life and its Moslem faith are appreciatively delineated.

Uncertain.—Uncle Sol threw aside the letter he was reading and uttered an exclamation of impatience.

"Doggone!" he cried. "Why can't people be more explicit?"

"What's the matter, pa?" asked Aunt Sue.

"This letter from home," Uncle Sol answered, "says father fell out of the old apple-tree and broke a limb."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FATHER OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES

THAT a genius in any line is never the private property of any one nation but is claimed by the world as a whole is emphasized in some of the British comment upon the death of Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, who, at the age of seventy-four, passed away suddenly in Washington, December 1. "The greatest among naval historians" and "the naval philosopher" are the terms which the London *Post* employs to describe this American citizen of world-wide reputation. And the same paper goes even further, practically calling him the Von Moltke of the British Navy, in saying that Great Britain

Owes to the great American a debt which can never be repaid, for he was the first elaborately and comprehensively to formulate the philosophy of British sea-power, and from time to time, as occasions of difficulty arose, he published an essay or an article which indicated the right course for Great Britain to follow.

To which the London *Chronicle* adds:

Admiral Mahan's death will come to the British people with a sense of acute personal loss. His name will rank with those of the greater naval historians, and the influence of the lessons he deduced from naval history has helped to shape the naval policy of not a few Powers.

This is high praise, yet it needs only a glance backward a score of years or so to find Germany making fully as eulogistic statements, and indeed acknowledging quite as readily the debt that the German Navy owes to Admiral Mahan's teachings. We are told by the New York *Times* that Mahan's first book of international importance, "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," published in Boston in 1890, is "really responsible for the German Navy as it is to-day." As soon as the book appeared,

It was immediately translated into German. Emperor William was so impressed with the book that he ordered a copy placed in the library of every German warship, and ordered all German naval officers to read and study it. Emperor William praised it as the greatest modern work on naval affairs, and the greatest work on sea-power. This book taught the Germans the importance of gaining sea-power.

That such recognition of the attainments of Admiral Mahan was not unjustified is clearly seen in the accounts of his career that have been published since his death. Terming him "America's foremost naval strategist," *The Times* adds:

Admiral Mahan was as familiar with Europe, her history and armaments, as he was with American history, and knew many of the men actively identified with the war in high places in England, Germany, and France. Some of his intimate

Means MB Best
Pot Percolator No. 9793
Urn Percolator No. 3493
Electric Toaster No. 1211
Chafing Dish and Set No. 388/105
Manning-Bowman
Coffee Percolators
The degree of enjoyment which you get from coffee depends as much upon the way it is made as upon the price that you pay for the coffee.
Manning-Bowman Percolators make perfect coffee. Whether heated by electricity, alcohol or on the kitchen range the principle in all Manning-Bowman Percolators is the same.
Starting with cold water, they will make coffee of a much superior flavor and as quickly as it can be made in ordinary percolators starting with hot water.
Our experience of over fifty years results not only in the best methods of construction, but enables us to produce ware that is unexcelled in beauty of design.
This experience is back of the entire line of Manning-Bowman Ware, which includes Chafing Dishes, Tea Ball Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Kettles, Casseroles and a complete line of utensils for use with electricity, alcohol and gas.
Illustrated booklet of any of these articles sent on request.
Manning-Bowman Ware is on sale at jewelry, hardware, housefurnishing and department stores.
For free book of chafing-dish recipes write for Catalogue M-3. Address
MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.
Makers of Nickel Plate, Solid Copper and Aluminum Ware

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Rubbers of a Gentleman"

None Genuine Without This Patented Cord

Practical foot protection for men who are particular about their appearance.

NOTE THIS:—You can depend on the dealer who sells "EVERSTICK" to carry the best of everything.

EVERSTICK

TRADE MARK

INVISIBLE RUBBER

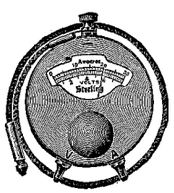
Insist upon the genuine "Everstick" For sale by discriminating Dealers

"Don't-Snore"

Patented in U. S., Canada and Great Britain.

Stops Snoring and mouth breathing—Money Refunded if it Don't. Keeps the Nostrils open for normal breathing. Made of Rolled Gold. So comfortable that the wearer is unconscious of its presence. Sent under plain cover, post paid, $2.00. Booklet of particulars on request.

THOS. B. MORTON CO., Incorporated
702 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.



Ideal Christmas Gift

Just the thing for Auto and Motor Boat Owners. Useful, Beautiful, Inexpensive. The Sterling Pocket Battery Tester Tells the Strength of Dry and Storage Batteries. Helps to locate trouble. Nickeled. Accurate; Small; Compact. Guaranteed. Sent postpaid for $2.50.

The Sterling Manufacturing Co.
Cleveland Ohio

Give HIM a

SUMMIT
Town and Country
COAT

He'll appreciate it and you will give him what he wants most, a comfortable outdoor coat.

It's the correct garment for automobiling, golfing, trapshooting, hunting, in fact for every form of outdoor life.

The sleeves are made of leather and the body has leather lining that keeps out all cold and wind.

The patented Knit-Nek fits snugly around the throat—the wristlets keep the wind from blowing up the sleeves.

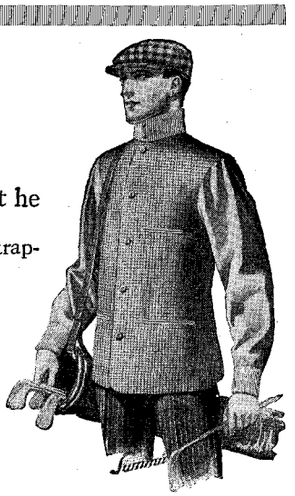
Summit Town and Country Coat as illustrated, 26 inches long, $10.00 each.

Summit Knit-Nek Vest, 24 inches long, $7.00.

Summit Knit-Nek Vest, 21 inches long, $5.50.

Each one the gift for a man. Get one today and you will have wisely solved the Christmas gift problem.

Illustrated style book sent free on request.



GUITERMAN BROS. Dept. J. ST. PAUL, MINN.

friends among the military and naval men in Europe had lost their lives in the war, and this shocked him. Some of these officers he met in his travels, and when he received honorary degrees at Oxford and Cambridge and many more when he went to The Hague in 1899 as American naval delegate to the First Peace Conference.

There were distinct reasons why the American people congratulated themselves upon the presence of Admiral Mahan, then Captain Mahan, in the First Hague Conference. He was not only a naval strategist and scholar, but was even then regarded as the most eminent living expert in naval strategy. Then he had always consistently advocated strong navies and preparedness for war, with special reference to naval influence in making for peace. Added to his equipment as a diplomatist in the delicate and complex task before The Hague Conference was his experience as a public man who had been hailed as the first great exponent of the philosophy of sea-power.

Admiral Mahan has himself told how it came about that his great naval history was written. The inspiration came through a reading of the historian Mommsen. He was suddenly struck with a realization of that writer's failure to recognize the all-important influence of "sea-power" upon the career of Hannibal. In the same moment the need became apparent to him of an exhaustive definition of the part that this arm of a nation's fighting strength must play in all international history. The outline of the subsequent analysis of naval strategy and strength was submitted to Admiral Luce, and was discust at length by the two men. When the whole work came to be written it was the result of the thought and experience of a lifetime and of the most painstaking method and analytical criticism. In seeking to define in brief what he felt was embraced in any philosophy of naval strategy, Admiral Mahan coined the phrase "sea-power," which has been since accepted so universally in common speech that its origin has been nearly forgotten. Of this choice of terminology the Admiral has written:

Purists, I said to myself, may criticize me for marrying a Teutonic word to one of Latin origin, but I deliberately discarded the adjective, "maritime" being too smooth to arrest men's attention. I do not know how far this is usually the case with phrases that obtain currency. My impression is that the originator is himself generally surprized at their taking hold. I was not surprized in that sense. The effect produced was that which I fully proposed, but I was surprized at the extent of my success. "Sea-power," in English at least, seems to have come to stay, in the sense I used it. The "sea-powers" were often spoken of before, but in an entirely different manner—not to express, as I meant to, at once an abstract conception and a concrete fact.

Tho a man generally of little profit to the professional interviewer, and much too modest to permit himself to incur often the publicity of a radical opinion publicly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

exprest, yet as early as August 3, while the European War was still to the mass of people in this country an event incredible, Admiral Mahan did grant one interview, in which he stated plainly his view of the situation in Europe. The New York *Sun* quotes from his remarks, as follows:

The aggressive insolence of Austria's ultimatum to Servia, taken with the concession by the latter of all the demands except those too humiliating for self-respect, indicates that the real cause of the war is other than set forth by the ultimatum.

Knowing from past experience how the matter must be regarded by Russia, it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to it. The inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as plausible occasion offered.

If Germany succeeds in downing both France and Russia she gains a respite by land which may enable her to build up her sea force equal or superior to that of Great Britain. Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum. If she fail in this she is less able to sustain prolonged aggression, as was indicated in the Franco-Prussian War during and after the siege of Paris.

Mentioning the innate modesty of the celebrated Admiral, *The Times* says:

Altho by no means a militarist, in the sense that he applauded war and its purposes and effects, Admiral Mahan was a firm believer in the doctrine of preparing for the utmost eventualities. He was also modest. It has been told of him that, when he was returning from Europe to take his place on the Board of Strategy, at the opening of the Spanish War, he traveled under an assumed name, so that he would not be interviewed upon his arrival in New York.

He was on the passenger-list of the *Etruria* as "A. T. Maitland," and upon her arrival at the pier in New York the reporters spied him out. There was another captain on board—Captain Paget, of the British Navy. Him they interviewed, failing to capture their man. Had he seen Captain Mahan? "Why, yes; I met him on the boat. A very pleasant man—very. Traveling incog., tho, very much incog. Doesn't want to be interviewed. Said he wouldn't be interviewed on any account. God bless my soul, perhaps I shouldn't have said even so much!" As to his fame, he once wrote in a letter to a friend: "It may seem odd to you, but I do not to this day understand my success. I had done what I intended to do. I recognize that people have attributed to me a great success, and have given me abundant recognition. I enjoy it, and am grateful; but for the most part I do not myself appreciate the work up to the measure exprest by others."

"Made in U. S. A."—We excel other countries in the very thing for which they are noted. Italy, old as she is, can boast of but one Rome, while the United States has fifteen. Greece can show on her map but one Athens, while we have nineteen.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gillette the Great Quality Gift for Men

MOST attractive gift for a man! New Gillette "Aristocrat," cased in *French Ivory*, right in line with the latest ideas in men's toilet articles. In appearance and service the *quality gift*, matching handsomely with the glass, enamel and white tile of modern bathroom fittings.

Of all the articles for men, the Gillette is about the most universal. Practical for every man personally.

To the man who already owns one Gillette—give another of a *different style*, a Combination or Travelers' Set, an "Aristocrat" or a "Bulldog" Gillette.

To the young man — take this occasion to give a more elaborate Gillette Set than he could afford to buy for himself.

Look at the Gillette displays in the stores. See the "Bulldog," the new *stocky-handled* Gillette —the Razor designed for the Chief of the Company. Dozens of other sets in Metal and Leather cases, with Silver and Gold Razors—a variety to please every taste and a range of prices to suit your purse.

You can choose a Gillette at anywhere from $5 to $50—and for a small gift *at 50c. or $1* there is nothing that appeals so much to the Gillette user as a packet of the *double-edged* Gillette Blades.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

"The lens is the most important part of your glasses.

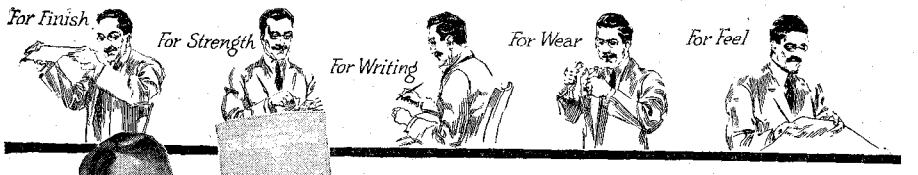
And yet few people know whether they are getting good lenses or bad. These were made by the American Optical Company, the oldest optical manufacturers in America and the largest in the world. If you always insist upon getting American Optical Company lenses you will be sure to have the best glasses obtainable."

Ask *your* oculist, optometrist or optician—he knows

AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Southbridge Massachusetts

Largest Manufacturers of Spectacles, Eyeglasses and Lenses in the World.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



How expert papermen test Bond Papers

Convinced as you may be of the importance of using *Quality* bond papers for your correspondence and for your office stationery, it is none the less a difficult task at times to tell the difference between two makes of bond paper and to decide upon the grade that best represents you. So you will find this little book helpful. For

—this FREE book tells how

you can judge the quality of bond papers. They are not theoretical tests, but "*experience*" tests—based on the practical knowledge of expert papermen. And you will find it makes your paper-buying much easier and much surer. Write for it—and *use* the series of tests.

With the book we enclose samples of Parsons Old Hampden Bond. This is one of the old-established brands of the Parsons Paper Company who have been making fine writing papers since 1853.

It is a high-grade, plate-finished paper, typical of the quality papers that have led the trade to rank Parsons as one of the three leading paper-makers in the country. And you will not only find it ideal for personal use as well as for office stationery, but when you apply the tests illustrated in this little book, you will understand why Parsons Old Hampden Bond has a country-wide sale.

Comes in 10 colors—stock envelopes to match can be had from any printer or lithographer.

Send for this helpful little book on testing paper—it's free.

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY
Holyoke Mass.

PARSONS Old Hampden Bond

Makers also of Parsons Scotch Linen Ledger, Parsons Defendum Ledger, Parsons Mercantile Bond, Parsons Bond, Parsons London Bond, Parsons Linen, Parsons Parchment Bristol,

Papers that are standard in their respective grades.

NOTE THE SIMPLICITY

of making perfect duplicates with the **Daus IMPROVED Tip-Top Duplicator.** No intricate mechanism. No printer's ink. Always ready. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 from type-written original. Useful in any business. Sent on Ten Days' Trial Without Deposit. Complete Duplicator contains roll of "Dauseo" Oiled Parchment Back duplicating surface, which can be used over and over again, price - - **$5**

FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Building, 111 John St., N. Y.

Read circular around bottle.

A BOTTLE of Listerine, a toothbrush, a glass of water (and a dentifrice, if you so desire), are the requisites of a correct dental toilet. Brush the teeth regularly and rinse them with Listerine, the safe antiseptic. The Listerine permeates the entire mouth, reaches parts of the teeth that the brush cannot touch and so makes them clean and aseptic.

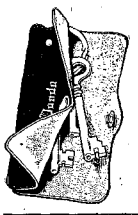
LISTERINE

Use it every day

Many uses of Listerine described in circular wrapped around the bottle.

All Druggists Sell Listerine
Demand the Genuine

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.



Danda Leather Key-Purse

With Your Name Stamped in Gold

25c By Mail Postpaid | With Pocket for Pen-Knife **40c**

Saves the clothing and prevents the keys from rusting. Made of strong leather with nickel key ring.

Write for illustrated Catalogue of Danda leather goods and novelties.

DANDA LD. MFG. CO., 82 John St., New York

Madam, Serve Yourself by Giving Him This for Xmas

Your husband will be tickled foolish with this strikingly novel

Aladdin Ash Bowl

because it will enable him at once to put his ashes out of sight, is rotary in action, can't tip over, and has an ingenious lighter that burns five hours with one filling. And in giving him this, it will be one for him and two for you, because the ALADDIN kills at once the odor of smouldering and stale tobacco, and does away with all risk of fire and burnt table covers. The regular price of the ALADDIN is $5, but to introduce it among the influential people who read Literary Digest, it will be sent

By Parcel Post Prepaid for $3 During the Next 10 Days. (Without Lighter, $2.50)

Remember this offer will appear only in this week's Literary Digest, and is good only for period named. Your money back at once if you say so. Please specify whether you want bronze-copper, verde-antique, old-brass, brass, or nickel.

Tcharic, Simleh & Co., 116 East 28th St., New York
(Suite 407)

GERMANY'S WORLD-WARNING

(*Continued from page* 1170)

"We can enlarge our political power by joining to Germany those middle European States which are at present independent, by forming a central European union, which should be concluded not merely for the purpose of defense, but which should have the purpose of defense and offense, for promoting the interests of all its members. This object can, in all probability, be realized only after a victorious war which establishes for all time confidence in Germany's power, and makes it impossible for Germany's enemies to oppose our aims by force.

"It can really not reasonably be expected that Germany, with her 65,000,000 inhabitants and her world-wide trade, should allow herself to be treated on a footing of equality with France with her 40,000,000 inhabitants. It can really not be expected that Germany should allow 45,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain (Celtic Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen side by side with Germanic Englishmen) to act as arbiters to the States of the Old World, and to exercise an absolute supremacy on the sea. It can really not be expected that Germany, with her constantly growing population, should renounce her claims to become a great Colonial Power and to acquire territories suitable for a settlement, while States with a decreasing or an insufficient population, such as France and England, share the possession of the Old World with Russia, which in the main is an Asiatic Power.

"It became England's task to spread European civilization over the other continents. That country accomplished a truly world-historic mission—on the one hand, by founding new and essentially Germanic States in North America, by subjecting India and Australia to European influence, and by effecting settlements on the coasts of East Asia; and on the other hand, by creating the framework of the modern State, by organizing the world's commerce, and by giving an enormous impetus to the manufacturing industries. By this activity England has created civilizing factors which promise to be of permanent value. At the present moment it is difficult to say whether England has arrived at the zenith of her greatness. It is certain that she makes colossal exertions to maintain her predominance, and even to increase it, and she will obviously not allow herself to be deprived of her great position without a struggle.

"History teaches us that the great civilized nations have always gradually declined when they had fulfilled their civilizing mission, when they had reached their zenith. This is a law of nature, and there is no reason to believe that that law will be invalid in the future.

"The white population of the entire British Empire, with its colossal territories, is smaller than that of the comparatively small German Empire. It is worth noting that in the year 1911 alone 260,000 English people emigrated on balance from the United Kingdom. For 1912 the number of emigrants will probably be higher. At the same time, the excess of births over deaths in Great Britain is declining, and the female population exceeds by 1,400,000 the male. In view of these circumstances, it is clear that the number of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

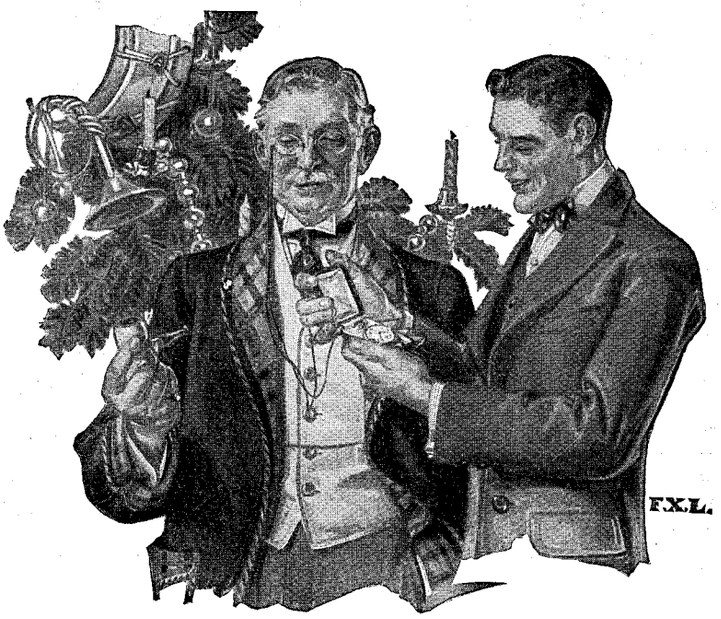
British people does not suffice to people and exploit the enormous British possessions.

"Thus the English are virtually compelled to employ foreigners. Besides, German business men are generally considered to be more reliable and painstaking than Englishmen, and German technical workers of every kind are by many more highly esteemed than their British competitors. Even in Manchester, one of the most important centers of British industry, many Germans act as technical managers, and many English business firms are directed by Germans. We Germans have no reason to thank England for being allowed to trade in her colonies. On the contrary, the English are indebted to us, for without us Germans they would not be able to maintain their enormous commerce.

"The recent political and economic progress of Germany has caused England to become our most determined enemy, for she has begun to fear that she will lose her naval supremacy and her predominance in foreign trade. England opposes Germany as an enemy in all parts of the world, and prevents her colonial expansion, which for Germany is a question of life or death.

"When England decided to ally herself with Russia and France, she did not only consider the necessity of keeping down Germany and preventing her further political development, but had also to consider means for destroying the German fleet. We can not deceive ourselves on this point. The ultimate consideration of British policy has, since the mighty development of the United States, been the question of Anglo-American relations. England sees in the United States her only real rival for the domination of the world. As the danger of an Anglo-American war is immeasurably great, she seeks to be on friendly terms with the great Republic as long as possible. The differences between the two countries are so great that England must constantly calculate with the possibility of an Anglo-American war. The relations of England and America toward Canada, and the problem of the Panama Canal, furnish sufficient inflammable matter: they may lead to the most serious differences between them. In case of an Anglo-American war, England would naturally desire not to have a powerful fleet, such as the German fleet, in her rear, for it would tie the English Navy to England's shores. Therefore the German fleet must be destroyed—that is the Alpha and the Omega of British policy; that is the necessary and logical consequence of the Triple Entente; that is the thread which leads us through the labyrinth of English diplomatic actions and relations. It would be folly if we allowed ourselves to be deceived on this point. The maintenance of English naval supremacy, at least in the Old World, is, in England's view, indeed possible only if the German fleet is destroyed. Germans must calculate with the fact that England strives to destroy their fleet.

"We must try to make the best of things as they are. The tension between England and Germany will remain either until their differences are decided by war, or until one of the two States voluntarily abandons its policy and pretensions. As such an abandonment to the claims and pretensions of England would mean for Germany a complete sacrifice of her political and national future, we must make up our



The Howard Watch

YOU who have the privilege of choosing the gift of all gifts for the Boy—let it be a Howard.

If you are a Howard owner, you know what it means to a young man to get a Howard.

The pleasure he takes in it goes deeper than the mere pleasure of possession.

The young man who is alert, on tiptoe with the instinct for putting the thing across, finds inspiration in the companionship of a Howard.

The Howard Watch is associated with success—carried by a long line of famous men, industrial experts, professional men, and leaders of the business and commercial world.

The very time standards are at bottom *Howard time*—for it was Edward Howard who invented the Modern Watch, and put a higher meaning into punctuality and precision.

Gift, investment, possession—a Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at $170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD WATCH," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

ANY man who smokes will welcome a pound of Tareyton in the handsome Aluminum humidor.

Herbert Tareyton
London Smoking Mixture

"There's something about it you'll like"

At most Dealers—and Clubs
Tobacco Sample on Request

One lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 50c. Falk Tobacco Co., 56 W. 45th St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Give These

Delightfully Different Chocolates

Lend distinction to your chocolate gifts this year by giving Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies—the delicious rich confection that's so entirely different from Christmas chocolates of the usual sort.

Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies

Pure, rich chocolates with select almond and filbert centers. No cream at all used in the filling. Every bite a delight. Put up in handsome three pound boxes. Chocolate Tixies are the gift "de luxe." Your friends will appreciate them. Send $3 today (sold in three pound boxes only) for box containing 3 full pounds—prepaid to you.

Ambrosia Chocolate Co., 331-5 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Holiday cheer is not complete without plenty of nuts. None are so fine as paper shell pecans grown in the Gulf Coast country. They are large, thin-skinned and of fine flavor.

We have grown pecans nearly thirty years. Several best kinds were introduced by us. In our thousands of acres of groves we produce nuts of surpassing quality.

3-pound packages of our fancy pecans prepaid to your address, $2.50; 10 pound packages, $5.00; money refunded if not satisfactory. **Order at once for Christmas.**

GRIFFING BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Fla.

VIRGINIA APPLES

From Albemarle County, Virginia, home of the famous Albemarle Pippin. Prices are for points east of the Mississippi.

Albemarle Pippins, per bushel box, express prepaid - - $4.00
" " or Winesaps, per barrel, freight prepaid, $6.00
Remit by money order or check.

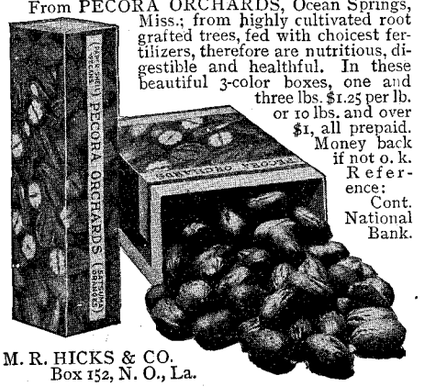
Reference: O. S. Morton, Cashier First Nat'l Bank, Richmond, Va.

***Address* CASTLE ROCK ORCHARDS**
W. A. Curd, Owner
104 E. Cary Street RICHMOND, VA.

FOREST HOME SAUSAGE
Test its delicious goodness on your table now! Choicest cuts of little milk-fed Virginia-grown pigs, prepared under an old Colonial recipe. Parchment wrapped in 1-lb. packages—at the farm. Shipped direct to you in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. boxes at 30c a lb. prepaid.
Forest Home Farm, Dept. B, Purcellville, Va.
30¢ LB

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

From PECORA ORCHARDS, Ocean Springs, Miss.; from highly cultivated root grafted trees, fed with choicest fertilizers, therefore are nutritious, digestible and healthful. In these beautiful 3-color boxes, one and three lbs. $1.25 per lb. or 10 lbs. and over $1, all prepaid. Money back if not o. k. Reference: Cont. National Bank.



M. R. HICKS & CO.
Box 152, N. O., La.

mind to contemplate the possibility that either England tenders Germany her hand in order to arrive at an understanding with us, or that she forces us to defend our justified national claims by force of arms.

"We can enlarge our colonial possessions and acquire a sufficiency of colonies fit for the settlement of white men. Much may be done by peaceful means. At the same time, it is clear that England will undoubtedly oppose all colonial acquisitions of Germany which will really increase our power, and that she will, with all the means at her disposal, endeavor to prevent us acquiring coaling stations and naval bases abroad. Colonies fit for the settlement of white men will in any case not be obtainable without war with other States.

"Wherever we look, everywhere the road leading to the accomplishment of our purposes by peaceful means is blocked. Everywhere we are placed before the choice either of abandoning our aim, or of fighting for the accomplishment of our purpose. An understanding with England would, of course, promote our aims and would diminish the necessity of war. However, such an understanding can not, as has been shown, be reckoned with. England's hostility to Germany is founded upon the political system of that country, and we only do harm to our most important interests if we strive to bring about an understanding.

"Exactly as Bismarck clearly recognized in his time that the healthy development of Prussia and Germany was possible only after a final settlement between these two countries, every unprejudiced man must have arrived at the conviction to-day that Germany's further development as a world Power is possible only after a final settlement with England. Exactly as a cordial alliance between Germany and Austria was only possible after Austria's defeat in 1866, we shall arrive at an understanding with England, which is desirable from every point of view, only after we have crossed swords with that country. As long as Germany does not consider this necessity as a leading factor in its foreign policy, we shall be condemned to failure in all important matters of foreign policy."

Why He Spoke.—"Say, look here, you're the fellow who took my overcoat from the club the other day!"

"All a mistake, of course. But I left a much better one."

"I know you did. It was too small."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Cause of the Chill.—"But, Captain Hawley," said the handsome Miss Plute coquettishly, "will you love me when I grow old and ugly?"

"My dear Miss Plute," answered the Captain gallantly, "you may grow older, but you will never grow uglier."

And he wondered why their friendship ceased so suddenly.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Terse.—Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, was talking of criticism.

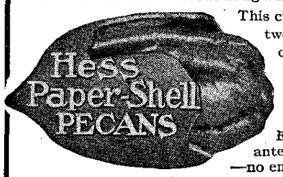
"I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of a theater the other night at the end of the play.

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ears alone, consisted of these words:

"'Well, you would come!'"—*Kansas City Times.*

For Christmas DINNER OR GIFTS

you want something surprisingly unique. Nothing could be more pleasing than the choicest, rarest nut that Nature can produce—the Hess Paper-Shell Pecan. No gift like this has ever been given or received. So thin shelled that it is easy to break the shell with one hand without using a nut cracker.



This cut, which is only two-thirds the size of the average Hess Pecan, shows how easily the shell is broken by hand. Every shell guaranteed **full of meat**—no empty shells.

"The Finest Pecans

I ever tasted," say all who have eaten Hess Paper-Shell Pecans. You will say the same; because scientific culture produced this Pecan superior in flavor—the most delicious and most nutritious Pecan grown—a nut of peculiar excellence and unsurpassed quality.

Send me $2.00 today and I will send you prepaid a handsome 22-ounce box of Hess Paper-Shell Pecans, so beautifully packed and neatly tied with a satin taffeta ribbon that it makes an incomparable Xmas gift.

To prove to you the quality of your gift before you make it, I will include my 25c testing set of six Hess Pecans, in size and quality like those in the 22-oz. box.

EAT SIX AT MY RISK

—get your $2.00 back, if dissatisfied, by returning the 22-ounce box within ten days after we mailed it. **Act promptly**—there is but a limited quantity of this grade nuts.

ELAM G. HESS BOX 232, MANHEIM LANCASTER CO., PA.

Reference: Keystone National Bank, Manheim, Pa.

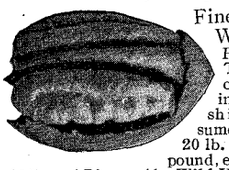
FOOD PRODUCTS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Products are offered by the grower and shipped by mail or express direct to your door. Individuals in greatly increasing numbers are buying their supplies direct from farm and orchard. Retail dealers are buying in quantity to supply their own customers. Particular families will find advertised in The Digest just the quality food specialties which will please.

Retail dealers among our readers are recommended to correspond with growers. Buying supplies from the same producer, they can assure their customers of uniform quality.

Delicious Pecan Nuts

Fresh, Wild Grown, Full Meated, Exquisite Flavor



Fine new crop of Wabash Valley Pecans now ready. Thin shelled—easily cracked—appetizing—healthful. We ship direct to consumers in ten, 15 and 20 lb. cartons at 25c per pound, express prepaid east of Missouri River. Also **Wild Hickory Nuts, Walnuts and Shell Barks. Order Ten Pound Trial Carton today, $2.50.**

Southern Indiana Pecan Co. 234 3rd Street Mt. Vernon, Ind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPICE OF LIFE

College Wisdom.—" What are the bonds of matrimony? "

" Baby ribbons! "—*Cornell Widow.*

Naturally.—" Do you know where little boys go who don't go to Sunday-school? "

" Yes, ma'am; dey go fishin'."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Still Doubtful.—BASHFUL YOUTH—" I want a present for a young lady."

SALESWOMAN—" Sister or fiancée? "

BASHFUL YOUTH—"Well—er—she hasn't said which she would be yet."—*Judge.*

Hard Times.—" Just tired of him, eh? " asked the lawyer. The actress nodded.

" Well, I wouldn't advise you to sue at this time. The war is crowding everything else off the front pages."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Higher Economy.—" But your fiancé has such a small salary, how are you going to live? "

" Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Her Choice.—THE MISTRESS—" I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary."

THE GENERAL—" Yes'm; which?"

THE MISTRESS—" Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress."—*London Sketch.*

Not His Profession.—THE COP—" The driver of a hearse asked me just now which was the way to the cemetery, and I told him."

THE CAPTAIN—" Don't do it again. You're being paid as a policeman, not as a funeral director."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Bomb-proof.—TESTY OLD WOMAN—" There now! I guess you won't go around poking your nose into other people's business after the raking I just gave you."

REPORTER—" Well, don't get proud about it, madam; you didn't hurt my feelings much. I've been insulted by experts."—*Life.*

Interested.—GOSSIP—" That was Tom Jenkins, th' rich old bachelor up on th' west hill. They tell me he's goin' to build a new house."

MILLINER (aged fifty)—" Is he? "

GOSSIP — " Yes. He has asked fer proposals."

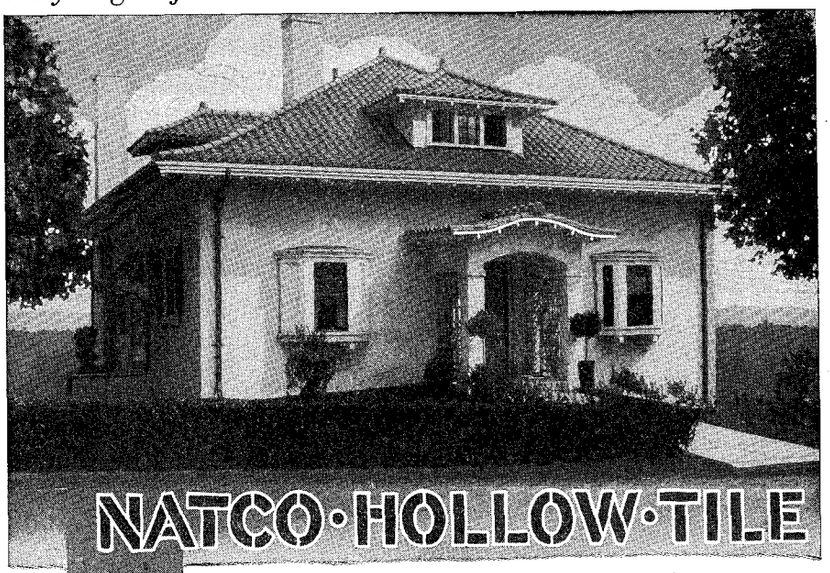
MILLINER—" Wh-what's his address? "—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Not Treating.—Jock MacTavish and two English friends went out on the loch on a fishing-trip, and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should later stand treat at the inn. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts, his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already.

" An', d'ye ken," said Jock, in speaking of it afterward, " baith o' them had a guid bite, an' wis sae mean they wadna' pu' in."

" Then you lost? " asked the listener.

" Oh, no. I didna' pit ony bait on my hook."—*Argonaut.*



NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

A Happy Home is one Undisturbed by fire or any fear of fire —the *Natco Home*

No matter how perfect your home, your enjoyment of it can never be complete, if threatened by the thought that some time fire may take it from you and all that it contains.

When you build of Natco Hollow Tile, you build not only a home but a future free from the dread of fire disaster. You exempt your home from deterioration, your income from repair expenses. Natco Hollow Tile's endurance defies both time and the elements, and because of it your home is warmer in winter, cooler in summer, dry every day of the year.

Large or small, expensive or inexpensive, your home can have Natco construction—and you, a feeling of security too valuable to be over-estimated or overlooked.

More information will be found in the new 32-page Handbook, "Fireproof Houses of Natco Hollow Tile," containing illustrations of typical NATCO residences and an invaluable guide to the prospective builder. Mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c (in stamps or coin).

Write Today Department V.

NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING·COMPANY

Established 1889 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Offices in All Principal Cities

Taylor's "Stahot" Water Bottle and SYRINGE

Each "Stahot" is equal to 10 of other kind.

6 Months' Trial

Guaranteed 5 Years

Price $3 postpaid

Write Today.

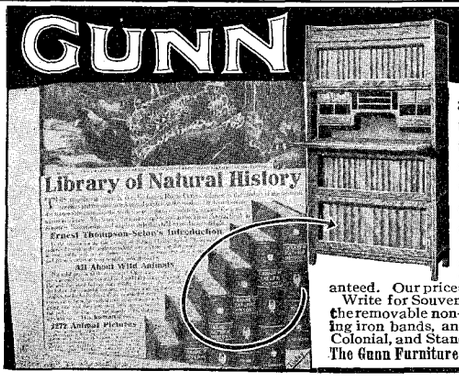
FRANKLIN TAYLOR COMPANY Dept. 11, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions.

Our four books sent free. Patents secured or fee returned.

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES



are made for little libraries that are bound to grow. You will find them adapted to the books you have and are getting this season, and you will be just as delighted with their usefulness, fitness, beauty, good quality, and economy when you have hundreds of books in your own collection.

You can start with one section and add as needed. We have agencies everywhere. Gunn quality is guaranteed. Our prices are lower than others.

Write for Souvenir bookmark and Catalog showing the removable non-binding doors, absence of disfiguring iron bands, and the handsome Sanitary, Mission, Colonial, and Standard designs.

The Gunn Furniture Co., Dept. B-19, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Railway Equipment Obligations

We have recently completed for distribution the third annual edition of our booklet on "Railway Equipment Obligations."

This booklet describes the equipment issues of the principal railroads, with information revised to November 30, 1914.

We will be pleased to send you a copy upon request.

Ask for Booklet R-440

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, $30,000,000

7% **Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%** invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City improved real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan. Write for **free** booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of $150.00 to $10,000.00.
Aurelius-Swanson Co.
31 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

6% NET For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

Print Your Own cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. **THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.**

"Push The Button-and Rest"

Over 1000 Styles Prices $12 to $100

Royal Easy Chairs
"THE PUSH BUTTON KIND"
Rest, relax, enjoy solid comfort in one of these big, stylish, luxurious easy chairs. Just "Push the Button" and chair back assumes **any position** comfortable to **you** and **HOLDS THAT POSITION** until you **change** it. Foot Rest allows you to stretch out at full length—out of sight when not in use. Newspaper Basket concealed in Foot Rest for Books and Periodicals. Fully guaranteed. Rare Mahogany and best of Oaks—Imported and Domestic Leathers, Tapestries and Imitations of Leather.
SOLD BY ALL BEST FURNITURE DEALERS
Don't buy unless you see the word "Royal" on the Push Button, like this
If your dealer does not handle Royal Easy Chairs, write us and we will tell you the name of one who **does.**
ROYAL CHAIR CO., Sturgis, Mich.
Royal

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

LIMITED STOCK EXCHANGE BUSINESS RESUMED

TRADING in bonds was formally resumed on the New York Stock Exchange on November 28. Certain restrictions were, however, imposed. All sales must be for cash, that is, for immediate delivery and immediate payment, or at least on the next or the succeeding day. Another restriction is that prices below those sanctioned by the Committee of Five shall not be permitted, the understanding being that this Committee will designate as minimum prices those which prevailed at the close of the Stock Exchange on July 30. In Wall Street as a whole an underlying feeling of cheerfulness prevailed at this resumption of business in bonds. The financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* said:

"There was perhaps some diminution in enthusiasm, due to the negative character of results on the Stock Exchange, and this led to the overlooking of the fact that predictions of a distinctly unfavorable outcome had not materialized, and to the emphasizing of the fact that the market is still necessarily on an extremely artificial basis. There is no doubt that if large selling orders were actually overhanging, they would hardly be prest when the margin between the prices of the day and the permitted minimum is as narrow as it is. This is a negative argument, however, whereas the fact that bonds were bought by some investors, in a total volume nearly up to that of an ordinary dull day on the Stock Exchange, is a positive argument, as far as it goes. It must always be kept in view that the mere familiarizing of the public mind with a given level of values, reasonably sustained, is a matter of much importance.

"The fact of chief importance, in this experimental resumption of Stock Exchange business, is that so definite a step has been taken toward restoration of normal conditions. So long as the Stock Exchange kept its doors absolutely closed, any kind of conjecture as to what would happen on its reopening was bound to get a hearing. It is the unknown that is always dreaded most. There will necessarily be more or less eventual dislocation of values, in the adapting of prices for stocks and bonds to the new economic conditions created by the war. But it is reasonably certain, in the light of all experience, that the process will be much less violent and disturbing than a good part of the community had imagined while the Stock Exchange was shut down. If this is so, the sooner the investment market is allowed deliberately to adjust itself to its actual surroundings, the better for all concerned."

Offices in Wall Street were declared by the Boston *News Bureau* to be "taking on more of their old air":

"Attendance in customers' rooms was at once increasing, and office facilities were being gradually restored. News service, tickers, and telephones, which had been cut out to reduce expenses, were being replaced, and commission houses, confident that return of normal conditions was not far away, were preparing to do business. With a resumption of stock dealings, which it was thought would occur within a few weeks at the latest, many clerks who were discharged or put on half pay and given indefinite vacations two months ago were to be reinstated. This no doubt means that Wall Street would begin the new year under normal conditions."

THE REOPENING OF THE EXCHANGE FOR TRADING IN STOCKS

The successful reopening on November 28 of the Stock Exchange for the sale of bonds under certain restrictions, including immediate payments in cash, led to a general belief in financial circles that the Exchange before the end of this month would be reopened for transactions in stocks. All through these many weeks that the Exchange has been closed sales of stocks have taken place through what is known as the Stock Exchange Clearing House. While transactions by this method have been comparatively few, they have shown such gains in many leading stocks, amounting from one to fifteen points, that a reopening of the Exchange for the old-time character of business was believed to be practicable. There no longer existed serious fears of any avalanche of selling by holders of stocks. It was believed that any further delay in reopening the Exchange would be due to the conservatism of certain men who have had the situation directly in charge. Other men of influence have become convinced that it would be needless longer to preserve existing conditions. So long as prices are held from declining below the minimum of July 30, these men believe that open trading is desirable.

On the day following the resumption of Stock Exchange business in bonds there was new activity in sales of listed stocks through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange. Already there was a considerable list of stocks that had been dealt in above minimum prices, but five other issues were added in a single day, bringing the total list up to 86, as compared with 60 the week before. While no official list of such stocks have been made public by the Clearing House, inquiries among brokers have led to the compilation of a list which is accepted as substantially accurate. This compilation shows not only the minimum prices of July 30, but the prices which prevailed on November 30, and the changes, if any, from that minimum, as follows:

	Minimum Price	*Yesterday's Price*	*Ch'ge from Min.*
Alaska Gold	19½	24	+ 4½
Amalgamated Copper	49	49	..
American Beet Sugar	19	27	+ 8
American Can	19½	24	+ 4½
American Can pf	78¼	89	+10¾
American Car & Found	110¼	110¼	..
American Linseed	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
American Locomotive pf	95¼	95¼	..
American Smelting	51½	51½	..
American Smelting pf	95¾	96	+ ¼
American Sugar	99¼	102	+ 2¾
American Sugar pf	106¼	107	+ ¾
American Tel. & Tel	112	117	+ 5
American Woolen	12	13	+ 1
American Woolen pf	71¾	77	+ 5¼
Anaconda Copper	24¾	24¾	..
Atchison	88⅛	89	+ ⅞
Bethlehem Steel	30	41	+11
Bethlehem Steel pf	79⅞	85	+ 5⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	86¾	+ 8¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	120	+ ½
California Petroleum	16¼	16¼	..
California Petroleum pf	48¼	48¼	..
Canadian Pacific	155	156½	+ 1½
Central Leather	28	33	+ 5
Central Leather pf	95	97	+ 2
Chicago Great Western	9¼	9¼	..
Chicago Great Western pf	25	25	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82¾	82¾	..
Corn Products	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅝
Corn Products pf	56⅞	58⅛	+ 1¼

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Many Hides Has a Cow?

Sole leather is not adapted to soft, tufted upholstery of automobiles and furniture.

Hides must be split into thin sheets to produce upholstery leather.

What happens to the lower, fleshy, grainless portion? It is split in two and each sheet is coated, embossed, and sold as "genuine leather." What you have believed was leather is, on practically all low and medium priced autos, furniture and buggies, nothing but "coated splits." That is why so much "leather" upholstering cracks, rots and peels so quickly.

DU PONT FABRIKOID
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR QUALITY
For Automobiles
CRAFTSMAN QUALITY
For Furniture

Is Guaranteed Superior to Coated Splits

It is intended for upholstery receiving hard usage. It averages twice the tensile strength of coated splits, is waterproof, and perfectly parallels the appearance and "feel" of the best quality of grain leather.

For two years several leading makers of automobiles have been upholstering their cars with it, and are entirely satisfied. Many other makers await public knowledge and consent to discard coated splits for superior Fabrikoid.

Get acquainted. Small Sample Free. Large Sample (18x25 inches) **50c**

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.
Canadian Branch, Toronto, Ontario

CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID on Sale by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; McCreery & Co., Pittsburg; J. & H. Phillips, Pittsburg; John Shillito Co., Cincinnati; Stix-Baer-Fuller Co., St. Louis; Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., 621 Broadway, New York.

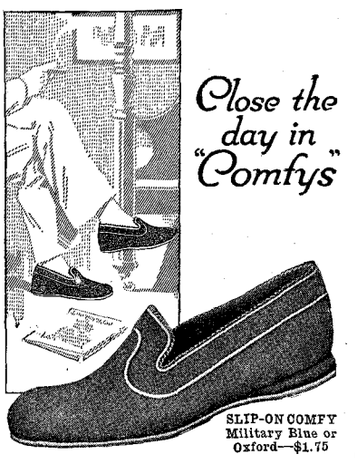
	Minimum Price	Yesterday's Price	Ch'ge from Min.
Denver & Rio Grande pf	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Distillers	11	12	+ 1
General Motors	58⅞	66	+ 7⅞
General Motors pf	79¾	82½	+ 2¾
Goodrich	20	25¼	+ 5¼
Goodrich pf	86¼	91	+ 4¾
Great Northern pf	112¼	114	+ 1¾
Guggenheim Exploration	39⅞	40½	+ ⅝
Interborough-Met	11	11¼	+ ¼
Interborough-Met. pf	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
Int. Harvester of N. J	80¾	90	+ 9¼
International Paper	6¾	6¾	..
Kansas City Southern pf	49⅛	54	+ 4⅞
Lehigh Valley	119½	123½	+ 4
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27½	27½	..
Mexican Petroleum	53	53	..
Miami	17	17	..
Mo., Kan., & Texas pf	27⅛	27⅛	..
Missouri Pacific	8	8	..
National Biscuit	118¼	119¼	+ 1
National Biscuit pf	123¼	125	+ 1¾
National Enameling	9½	9½	..
National Lead	40⅞	42	+ 1⅛
National Lead pf	104¾	105	+ ¼
New York Central	78¾	80½	+ 1¾
N. Y., Ont. & Western	18¼	18¼	..
Norfolk & Western	96	97	+ 1
Northern Pacific	97	97	..
Pacific Tel. & Tel	20	25	+ 5
Pennsylvania	103⅝	105½	+ 1⅞
People's Gas	104	118	+14
Reading	138	139½	+ 1½
Southern Pacific	83⅜	83½	+ ⅛
Standard Milling	33	33	..
Standard Milling pf	62	62	..
Studebaker	28	35½	+ 7½
Studebaker pf	81	84	+ 3
Tennessee Copper	24	25¾	+ 1¾
Third Avenue	33	33	..
Twin City Rapid Tran	93⅜	93⅜	..
Union Pacific	111½	115	+ 3½
Union Pacific pf	77	77½	+ ½
U. S. Rubber	44¾	46	+ 1¼
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	97	98½	+ 1½
U. S. Steel pf	104¾	105	+ ¼
Utah Copper	45¼	45¾	+ ½
Western Maryland	12¾	12¾	..
Western Union	52⅜	57	+ 4⅝
Westinghouse	64½	65	+ ½
Woolworth (F. W.) Co	88½	90	+ 1½

THE NATURE OF THE COMING PROSPERITY

From many quarters indications have been discovered by *The Journal of Commerce* that "what is called prosperity is rapidly returning to the business world," the chief causes for the change being politics and a suspension of foreign competition. The real influences in the improvement are the resumption of trade with Europe, due to the needs of Europe for our supplies, and our own ability, owing to great crops, to meet the European demand. These are potent factors, and no reason is discoverable yet why they should not bring about "an immediate return of better business in trading conditions."

But the writer inquires how far these conditions "really stand for prosperity in the true sense of the word." Undoubtedly there has been a marked rise in the price of many staples, and general conditions probably will continue to make for higher prices, but while this will be advantageous to many producers, it will be equally or more disadvantageous to those who consume the goods. No fallacy has been better exploited than the one which rests on an assumption that a rise in prices is beneficial to the masses. A rise in prices that is certain to come as a consequence of the European War is a rise in the price of money, that is, in the interest cost of getting it and using it. The writer says further on this and other points effecting the outlook for more prosperous times:

"Let it be remembered that the industrial investments with which business is now being done and profits made—the



Close the day in "Comfys"

SLIP-ON COMFY
Military Blue or
Oxford—$1.75

THINK it over in COMFY felt slippers. Let the thick cushion soles rest your tired feet and protect them from cold floors. Suggest COMFYS to someone who wants to know your Xmas wishes. Our catalogue No. 62-B illustrates the COMFY styles and gives prices. If your dealer does not sell COMFYS, order direct.

Dealers should send for catalog M to learn why COMFYS appeal so strongly to men.

Look for this trade mark:

COMFY TRADE MARK

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE COMPANY
75 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Purity, Quality, Flavor

BAKER'S COCOA

Possesses All Three

Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

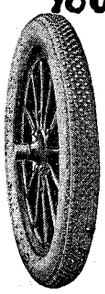
It is absolutely pure, it is of high quality, and its flavor is delicious.

Guard against imitations. The genuine has the trade-mark on the package and is made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

Established 1780 **Dorchester, Mass.**

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

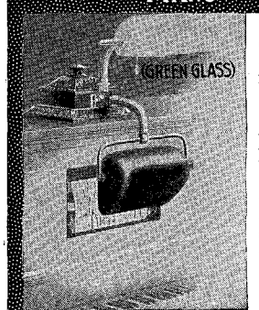
Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires.**

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.

351-A West Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1320 Acoma St., Denver, Col.

"EMERALITE" PIANO LAMP



A new "Emeralite" Lamp. Can be used on ordinary piano and also on player piano. Adjustable to any angle. Protects the eyes and throws the light directly on the music roll.

"Emeralite" Lamps soothe and help the eyes. The adjustable shade—emerald green glass outside, opal inside—furnishes the most natural, restful illumination. It is scientifically constructed to throw a flood of rich "daylight" just where it is wanted.

"Emeralite" Lamps make splendid gifts. Dealers everywhere can supply you.

Write for booklet. Thirty different styles—desk and table lamps, piano lamps, bed lamp, floor lamp, etc.—illustrated in actual colors.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 36 Warren St., New York

BE KIND TO YOUR EYES

buildings, machinery, equipment, railways, and other necessary means of production are the result of past labor and have been financed on the basis of past conditions in the world of capital and banking. When they require replacement, as they speedily and continuously will, they can be so replaced only on the new basis of cost. That this higher cost will greatly cut into the profits arising from higher prices can not be questioned, and to that extent the advantage supposedly derived from the great economic transformation to follow the war will disappear. It may perhaps be entirely neutralized thereby.

"In the same class of business factors must likewise be placed the withdrawal of capital from the United States inevitably to follow the destruction of fixt machinery of production in Europe. Such withdrawals are absolutely inevitable, and will be effected by sales of foreign-held securities, the results being taken in money or commodities, and in either case constituting a net reduction in the available means of production in the United States. If to these disturbing influences be added the readjustments of the labor-supply likely, if not certain, to follow the war, and the fact that access to accustomed sources of European supplies of goods will be materially lessened, with the corresponding reduction of consuming and purchasing power, a résumé of some of the larger factors to be considered in estimating the probable business prosperity of the United States has been furnished.

"The conclusion must be accepted that the advantages supposedly accruing from the war to this and to other countries now at peace are largely illusory and temporary. Whatever they may be, they will show themselves early in the shape of orders for goods, resulting demand for labor, higher prices and correspondingly high returns to owners of existing capital. The long-range results, tending to offset these and to go far beyond them, in upsetting existing conditions, changing the drift of present capital relationships, altering the buying power of the community, and generally producing readjustments of a deep-seated and far-reaching economic nature will be slower but the more powerful in their effects.

"The war may result in temporarily transferring to the United States a larger proportionate title to the fluid wealth of the world—indeed, will probably do so. This will be of no advantage if it results in reducing the power of other countries to buy American products either now or in the future or to supply American consumers with the goods they want to buy with the profits they have technically succeeded in making through the business activity induced by war. The whole situation involves an issue far larger than improvement in trade for a period of a few weeks or months. It emphasizes from every angle of the analysis the fact that war, with its destruction of human life and material capital, can never be of genuine advantage to any nation, class, or industrial group. This has been universal human experience in the past; it will be equally undeniable experience in the future."

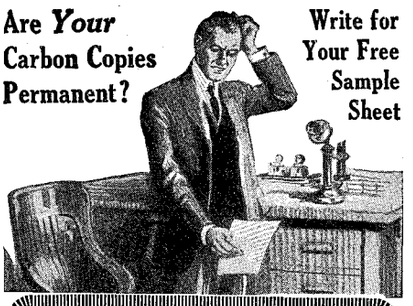
A Courteous Apology.—An interested visitor who was making a call in the tenement district, rising, said:

"Well, my good woman, I must go now. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, thank ye, mem," replied the submerged one. "Ye mustn't mind it if I don't return the call, will ye? I haven't any time to go slummin' meself."—*Argonaut.*

America's Favorite
Still **POLAND WATER** Aerated
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the World

Are *Your* Carbon Copies Permanent?



Write for Your Free Sample Sheet

There *is no small item which so nearly affects the safety* of your business as carbon paper. When the cost *is* so small, it is surely absurd not to profit by the permanently clear and reliable records furnished you by

TRADE **MULTIKOPY** MARK

CARBON PAPER

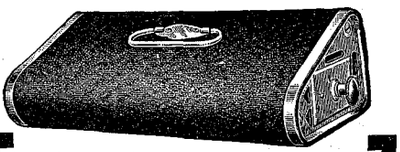
In blue or black its copies are readable for all time. They never fade, smudge nor rub. They're so sharp and clean they're often hard to tell from the original. 100 of these beautiful, legible copies can be made from one sheet of MultiKopy. 20 copies can be made at one writing.

F. S. WEBSTER CO., 334 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Ask for Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons

Clark Heaters for WINTER DRIVING



In Auto, Sleigh or Carriage

During coldest weather a Clark Heater will always keep you warm and cozy. **It supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell.** We make twenty styles of these heaters—**from 90c to $10.** Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They fit in at the feet in any vehicle, occupy little space and are just the thing for real comfort. You cannot bend or break them—they last forever.

We guarantee that you will be well satisfied or your money will be refunded. **Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER.**

Write for complete free catalog—a postal will bring it. Why not WRITE NOW?

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
88 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

FOR XMAS—A TYPEWRITER!

Look at these bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories, and guaranteed for one year.

Remingtons $20 to $55	Smiths $18 to $40
Underwoods $35 to $60	Royals $25 to $45
L. C. Smiths $30 to $50	Olivers $20 to $35

We have all makes. Send for catalog and address of nearest branch office.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED AN IDEA!

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." **RANDOLPH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

Write for Your Copy

Send for This Book

It Ends Heating Troubles

Tells how to keep your house at just the right temperature—without bothering with drafts or running up and down stairs. Explains how you can save 1-5 to 1-3 of your coal bills. It describes the **Jewell Heat Controller** which automatically opens and closes the drafts—keeps the house cool at night and has it warm by morning. Simple and economical. Applied to any heating plant. Installed on 30 days' trial by dealers everywhere.

Free

Write for the free book—NOW

JEWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 24 Clark St., Auburn, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 25.—Petrograd reports that large bodies of Russian troops are making a second entry into Hungary across the Carpathians, capturing several groups of the enemy in the mountain passes.

Berlin announces officially that General von Mackensen has taken 40,000 uninjured prisoners as a result of the fighting about Lodz and Lowicz.

November 26.—The second Battle of the Vistula centers in the region south of the Bsura and east of the Warthe. It is divided into three fairly distinct engagements, one about Zgierz, one south of Glowno on the Mroga River, and one further to the south, which involves the German right wing and German reenforcements from Wielun.

November 27.—It is reported that the Russians have separated the Austrian and German forces in south Poland, leaving the Austrians to hold Bochnia and Krakow without support. Petrograd announces a severe attack on the Austrians at the Raba River near Bochnia.

November 29.—Petrograd reports the Austrians as leaving hastily the fortifications of Bukovina, the extreme eastern province of Austria. Russians occupy Czernowitz, its capital. Austrian troops storm and take Suvotor, Servia, between Valjevo and Cacak, overcoming an obstinate defense, Vienna announces.

November 30.—A Russian surprize attack on the German fortifications east of Darkehmen, in East Prussia, is reported to have failed with heavy Russian losses. Petrograd reports the fighting about Lodz as still indecisive, with slight Russian advantage in the north. There are indications of a strong German concentration about Kalisz tending to descend upon the Warthe near Sieradz.

Austria reports that the Russian Army of invasion crossing the Carpathians is in part surrounded at the battle of Homonna, in Hungary, near Ungvar, and defeated.

In an official Russian statement it is claimed that during the first half of November 50,000 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoners, with 600 officers.

IN THE WEST

November 29.—Little change marks the western campaign, tho France reports the repulse of the combined attacks of three regiments of Germans who attempt again to drive through north of Arras.

December 1.—France reports slight successes south of Bixschoote and in the neighborhood of Bethune.

December 2.—Activity all along the battle line in France and Belgium indicates an apparent attempt on the Allies' part to test the German front for weakness resulting from the possible sending of reenforcements to the East. Only slight results have been gained near Craonne and in the neighborhood of Thann, on the Alsatian border. In the Argonne and west of Dixmude, Allied attacks have revealed a strengthening of the German line.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 26.—The British predreadnought *Bulwark* is destroyed by an explosion while at anchor in the Thames River, off Sheerness Dockyard. Eight hundred lives are lost.

November 30.—Reports from Montevideo

Honesty is the best fire insurance policy

FIRE

insurance means more than honest intentions. Six out of every seven fire insurance companies organized in this country have failed or abandoned the business. To live and furnish real indemnity a company must have resources to back up its honest intentions.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has lived through every great disaster that has visited this country in the past 104 years. It has met its obligations cheerfully and faithfully. It does the largest fire insurance business in America.

The Hartford Agent in your town is a good man to know. He can be relied upon to secure for you the manifest protection of the policies of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

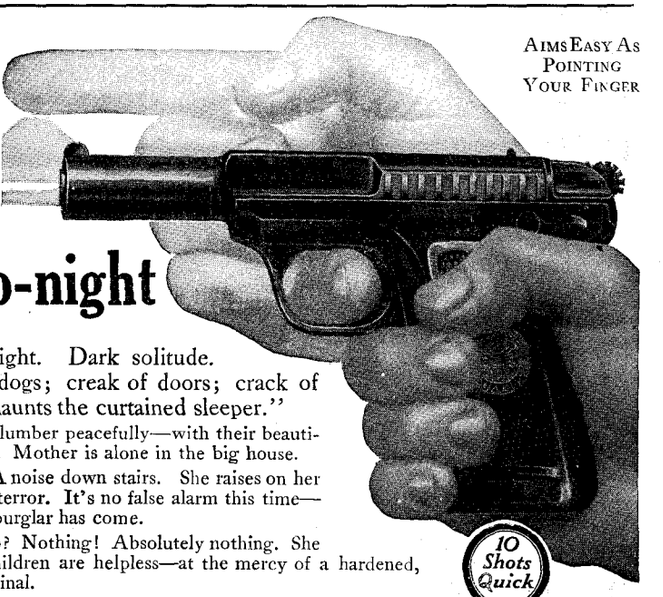
The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn.

Nobody wants a fire. We have a booklet that tells how to prevent it. Send for a free copy. Use the coupon.

Gentlemen:—
Send me "Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention," your booklet suggesting ways of preventing fires.

Name .....
Address .....
D-12 .....

If the Burglar Came To-night



AIMS EASY AS POINTING YOUR FINGER

DEAD of night. Dark solitude. Yowl of dogs; creak of doors; crack of floors; fear "haunts the curtained sleeper."

Your children slumber peacefully—with their beautiful innocent faces. Mother is alone in the big house.

What's that? A noise down stairs. She raises on her elbow; listens in terror. It's no false alarm this time—the long-dreaded burglar has come.

What can she do? Nothing! Absolutely nothing. She and those little children are helpless—at the mercy of a hardened, black-hearted criminal.

Any father who has any sense of pity, indeed any sense of duty, will get a Savage 10 shot Automatic this morning; get his family and himself accustomed to shooting it in a vacant lot this afternoon and forever banish burglar fear and gun fear from his home.

But don't buy a 6 or 8 shot automatic when you can get the 10 shot Savage at the same price. Don't buy a hard-to-aim automatic when you can get the Savage which "aims easy as pointing your finger" at the same price. And be sure to get a Savage because it is the only automatic that tells by a touch or a look whether loaded or empty. Therefore harmless as an old cat around the house.

Send for free booklet.

10 Shots Quick

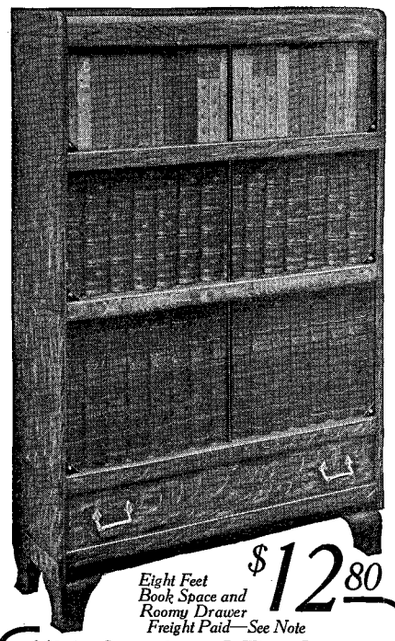
A Brand New Savage Rifle!

This .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features — hammerless trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price $12.00. Send for circular.

SAVAGE ARMS CO., 3212 SAVAGE AVE., UTICA, N. Y.

THE 10 Shots Quick SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Eight Feet Book Space and Roomy Drawer Freight Paid—See Note

$12.80

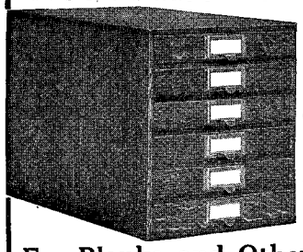
Weis Sectional Bookcases Offer Exceptional Values

in construction, finish and capacity.

This Solid Oak Expansible Bookcase has metal framed, sliding glass doors—dust-tight and noiseless. Golden, Natural, Weathered or Fumed finishes. 34 in. wide, 51 in. high. *You* would like it in *your* home.

See Catalog "H"—shows two complete lines of bookcases, in many styles and designs, at wide range in prices.

FREE "Filing Suggestions"—a booklet helpful to those who have Filing Problems. Sent with 96-page Catalog "F" of Office Equipment Specialties.



No. 814

$4.00

Delivery Charges Paid—See Note

For Blanks and Other Papers

6 drawers, 8⅛ x 14¼, 1⅜ in. high inside. For Legal Blanks, Engravings, etc. Solid Oak, corner locked construction, Golden or Natural finish. *You* need one for *your* desk.

NOTE:—We pay transportation charges at prices quoted to Railway Stations in Eastern and Central States. Consistently low prices in West and South.

The Weis Manufacturing Company
56 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
New York Office 75 John St.
Also Made in Canada by The Knechtel Furniture Company, Ltd. Hanover, Ont.

Xmas 1914

Shirley President Suspenders

50¢

For Christmas

A pair for every suit makes a man's whole year happy. Try it and see! In beautiful gift boxes—12 different pictures. At stores or postpaid, 50c.

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "ShirleyPresident" is on buckles

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

and Buenos Aires indicate the presence of a German squadron in the South Atlantic, with an engagement with a powerful British fleet daily imminent.

December 1.—It is reported that most of the German Fleet at Kiel is steaming out into the North Sea. Great activity is noted in the Kiel shipyards upon undersea and aircraft, while the work upon five dreadnoughts in preparation slackens.

General De Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, is captured by Colonel Brits in British Bechuanaland, near Mafeking.

December 2.—German official statements number the Allied prisoners interned in prisoners' camps or hospitals on the 1st of November as follows: *Officers*—French 3,138, Russians 3,121, Belgians 537, English 417; *Privates*—French 188,618, Russians 186,779, Belgians 34,907, English 15,730.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 28.—Ambassador Herrick and family leave Paris for this country, receiving many tokens of appreciation from French and British subjects, and attended by Military Governor Gallieni and other officials of Paris.

November 29.—An earthquake, felt disastrously through western Greece, tears away and crumbles into the sea a large part of the Ionian island of Santa Maura.

In an official statement General Villa says that he desires only the enfranchisement of his people, and that he feels his own unfitness for the Presidency and does not seek that office.

December 1.—In Mexico, Carranza announces that the differences between his and other parties can only be settled by arms. Villa enters and occupies Mexico City without opposition.

December 2.—The Prussian Reichstag votes a new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks (about $1,250,000,000) and adjourns till March 2.

DOMESTIC

November 29.—The President appoints as a commission to settle all future differences between operators and miners: Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Charles W. Mills, a Pennsylvania mine operator; and Patrick Gilday, an official of the Miners' Union.

November 30.—Parcel-post service is resumed between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary. The only districts now prohibited are the war zone of northern France and Belgium, and Turkey.

December 1.—The National Security League is formed in New York for the purpose of arousing public opinion in the United States to an understanding of the need for preparedness in our Army and coast defenses.

Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, U.S.N., retired, naval strategist and authority on sea-power, dies suddenly at the United States Naval Hospital, in Washington, D. C.

December 2.—As a result of a conference of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive party it is announced that that party is to remain in the political field permanently, and will take a prominent part in the election of 1916.

Word is received that only through the prompt and courageous action of United States Ambassador Morgenthau was it possible for the British colony in Constantinople to escape unharmed from Turkey on November 2.

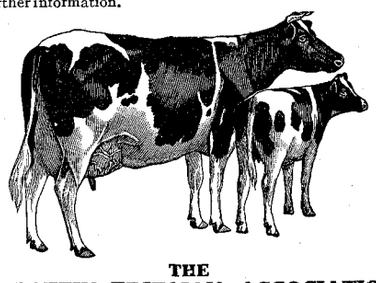
Every Day—1,400 Quarts Of Holstein Cows' Milk

are delivered to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Sawtelle, Cal. The Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan, Wis., provides no other milk but that from Holstein cows for its inmates. The Westboro Insane Hospital at Westboro, Mass., produces 1,000 quarts of Holstein milk per day in its own dairies for the use of its patients. In the Woodcroft School for Feeble-minded Children at Pueblo, Colo., Holstein Milk is the only kind that is used. The City Hospital and the home for Friendless Children in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., are both supplied with Holstein milk exclusively.

The Walker Gordon Milk Laboratories are recognized by the medical profession as the leading source from which to secure reliable milk for the scientific feeding of infants and invalids. They are strong endorsers of the value of Holstein milk for infants and children.

This general recognition of a special value in Holstein cows' milk carries its own convincing message. Investigate the milk of these black-and-white cows.

Send for our book, "The Story of Holstein Milk," for further information.



THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
34-L American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vermont

New Countries and New Peoples

There is a fascination in visiting strange countries. The trip is a continual delight on the palatial 10,000 ton **American Steamers "Sonoma," "Sierra"** or **"Ventura"** (100 A1 Lloyds). **Sydney in 19 days,** stopping at Honolulu and Samoa. **Round trip: Sydney, $337.50—first cabin—Honolulu, $110.** Sailing every 14 days for Honolulu—every 28 days for Sydney. Grand Tour of South Seas, including Samoa, Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti, $337.50.

Write for illustrated folders with colored maps of Pacific Isles.

OCEANIC S. S. CO.
675 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SYDNEY AUSTRALIA SYDNEY SHORT LINE

The Saybrook Adjustable Window Ventilator

For office or home, "circulation without draft." Sent on ten days' trial. Write for Booklet "More Fresh Air" Free.

THE CHAPMAN BROS. CO., Box 140, Saybrook Pt., Conn.

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

The Pioneer American "Cure" for the Treatment of Heart Disease

The GLEN SPRINGS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN GIVING THE NAUHEIM BATHS WITH A NATURAL IODO-BROMO BRINE

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Complete Hydrotherapeutic and Electrical Equipment

For the treatment of heart disease, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

For descriptive booklet address:

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, *President*
Watkins, N. Y., on Seneca Lake.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED